TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1922. EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 16.

...TTY GENERAL HIT IN CHARGES BEFORE HOUSE

...presentative Woodruff of ...ichigan in Speech De...lares Court Action in Con...ract Frauds Withheld.

...sensational charges that ...department of justice has with... number of in... ...investigation ...United States gov... ...defrauded of ...dollars by war ...were made last week on ...by Congress... Woodruff, Republican, ...evidence placed in ...former agent of ...justice caused ...Attorney General ...proceeding with ...Woodruff gave ...move the im... ...unless the ...proceeds to en... ...government ...against the ...Detroit, which ...at a re... Ford for ...

Agent Resigned.

...Woodruff read doc... ...which he said ...hands by H. ...department of justice in... ...he declared, was ...of an investigation ...by the depart... ...Oct. 21, 1921, and ...investigation until ...resigned.

...to Woodruff, Scaife ...investigation was interfered ...by government officials ...the administration of jus... ...neglected, delayed and ob...

...believes the information ...Scaife warrants a search... ...congressional investigation and ...offered a resolution providing ...an inquiry.

...declares that so many ob... ...were placed in the way of his ...that he decided the re... ...of his probe should be made ...

...documents turned over to ...Scaife charge that ...made by government agents ...overpayments by the govern... ...on aircraft contracts on ...running into many millions. ...cases cited by Scaife the ...is alleged to have made ...payments amounting to $19,...

Failed to File Suits.

...Scaife asserts that although these ...have been turned over to the ...department of justice by the war ...department with the recommenda... ...that proceedings be instituted in ...courts, no suits have been filed. ...documents, as read by Con... ...Woodruff, charge that ...payments to four firms have ...uncovered by the audit bureau ...of the war department in the fol... ...amounts:

...Glenn-Martin Aircraft Corpora... ...$3,235,418.75.

...Wright Motor Co. (amount ascer... ...at time of first report, $5,... ...when report of completed ...$2,554,382.27.

...Electric Products Co., ...$3,007,683.72.

...Wright Co., $2,554,382.27.

...closing his speech Congress... ...declared that during ...of the government made 100,... ...contracts and that the audit ...of the war department has ...until 15,000 of these ...for the investigation of ...contracts. Woodruff ...evidence was found show... ...payments to the amount ...had been made. He ...that the audits, as far ...have proceeded, show that ...contractors were guilty of ...calling for action by the ...department of justice, but that the ...department has been strangely dila... ...pressing government claims.

Put in Key Position.

...one of the documents supplied ...Senator Scaife it is charged ...Abraham C. Myers has been ...general supervision of all war ...matters in the department of ...and that Myers has been ...aggressive and open ob... ...Myers, Schaife says, re... ...orders to other depart... ...that no further information ...be given to any person con... ...with the department of jus... ...through him. Schaife ...later established by conclu... ...evidence that Myers had been ...in this key position in the ...interest through the influence of ...W. Wickersham, former ...United States attorney general and ...member of the law firm of Cad... ...Wickersham and Taft. This ...firm, Schaife declares, repre... ...Japanese banking firm of ...& Co., which is said to own ...Standard Aircraft corporation ...the Standard Aero Co. These ...other concerns, Schaife's letters ...received $16,000,000 from ...government during the war. Of ...the government audits show ...at least $6,000,000 was an over...

Describes Results.

...describing conditions as found ...in his investigation, Schaife ...

...While audits of only five of the ...aircraft contracts have been ...completed the estimated overpay... ...based on examinations of ...cases which are not yet complete, ...declare that the government has ...been the victim of wholesale and ...systematic frauds perpetrated by a ...group of contractors who, ...through political influence, obtained ...control of aircraft production to the ...exclusion of experienced concerns ...which were brushed aside when this ...money was on the public treasury was ...

Presides at Genoa

Luigi Facta

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LUIGI FACTA, prime minister of Italy, was chosen chairman of the economic conference being held at Genoa, Italy. Premier Lloyd George of England nominated him for the job. All the large countries of Europe are represented at the parley, which is trying to adjust affairs on that continent.

STORK DOES NOT FLY IN SPIRIT LAND, SAYS SIR A. CONAN DOYLE

There are marriages in the spirit world, but no births, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle declared recently. The celebrated English creator of Sherlock Holmes, who is in America to lecture, declared marriages were on a higher level than in this world. They constitute the meaning of affinities, he added, and always continue happily.

Sir Arthur said that the spirit world was all about us but that it was expressed in colors and sounds which our senses "could not understand."

Sir Arthur said that some ministers taught that it is hard to get into heaven, but said a normal, decent person could not keep from going there. Arthur said that one could not force the hand of Providence and that a suicide would have to explain in the spirit world the trouble that had caused him to end his life. Expressing belief that all could become mediums if the talent were developed, he said that it was through "ectoplasm" that conversation with the spirit world was conducted.

"Ectoplasm," he explained, "is a substance emanating from the medium. At first it is a vapor or gas, which becomes glutinous or puttylike and which in that state can be felt. It can be photographed. I have a number of photographs.

"It has been found to contain phosphates, carbonates and sulphates and some other substance which has not been determined.

"It is only in ectoplasm that the spirit can materialize. A spirit, passing through it, becomes visible to the medium. I saw my mother's face in the ectoplasm of a medium, following her death a few months ago."

NO PAY, NO TEETH

Dentist Swoops Down On Debtor in Park and Yanks Bridge, Plates and All Out Again.

John Busch, with not a care in the world—with not a thought of the $12 dentist bill he owed, was strolling languidly through a St. Louis park with his wife recently when the sudden shifting of gears attracted his attention.

Dr. Frank A. Paschek, dental surgeon, sprang lightly from the car.

Then, it is alleged, he walked up to Mr. Busch and forcibly extracted from Mr. Busch's mouth two rows of teeth — bridge, plates and all.

"You'll pay your debts or you wont eat," he said.

Busch, who now talks with a lisp, had the dentist arrested for "stealing" the teeth. Dr. Paschek denied this; he says he merely took them back.

Union Miners Say Over 600,000 Idle

With the end of the second week of the nation-wide suspension of work in the coal industry, interest at union headquarters was centered in the progress of enlisting more non-union workers in the walkout. The total of 665,000 idle miners, claimed by the union, showed a gain of more than 25,000 during the week, and the opinion in union circles was that the strike had not yet reached its peak strength.

Gains scored in the Pennsylvania coke districts were the most significant developments from the union point of view, while the only reverse seemed the temporary injunctions, affecting two important West Virginia fields, which hampered the union activities. In the latter fields, however, the union dd not admit any loss of men, who joined in the suspension during the first week. Plans also were being laid by counsel for the union to contest the court orders, with the view of setting them aside, in whole or in part.

The support gained in the Pennsylvania nonunion fields has encouraged union officials to concentrate much of its work there, new organizers having been sent into the districts.

Central West Hit by Storms, Floods

At least 28 persons are dead, with many missing, more than 100 have been injured and thousands made homeless, while the property damage as a result of storms and floods which Monday swept the central-west will run into millions.

Tornadoes were reported in a score of places. Illinois, Indiana and Arkansas felt the brunt of the wind. Homes were demolished. Live stock was killed everywhere. Wires were down and communication difficult.

Throughout the area from Ohio on to east to Kansas and Nebraska on the west, heavy downpours swelled flood waters of streams already out of their banks, and inundated thousands of acres of rich farm lands, in addition to the vast tracts already under water.

While snow and sleet covered Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa were pelted with heavy hail stones which smashed windows and caused much damage to crops. Several inches of snow [illegible]

"1926" Shown on Egg Shell Puzzles Seers

Just as the fish has been adopted in the United States as the source of all tales, weird and phantasmagorial, so is the hen to be hailed by all Canada as the harbinger of the impossible.

The story of the most recent accomplishment of a Canadian pullet was brought to Winnipeg recently by Ronald James, a well-known poultry dealer.

Mr. James says a hen owned by Angelo Colbertaido, of Bedson, Alberta, has produced an egg with the figures "1926" plainly inscribed on both sides of the shell. Just what is to occur in that particular year the egg did not reveal.

NOTES REVEAL WILSON BREAK WITH TUMULTY

Former President Denies Authorship of Wire to Recent Cox Boom Banquet In New York.

Woodrow Wilson's blunt and unqualified repudiation of the so-called "Wilson message" delivered to the National Democratic club banquet in New York recently by his ex-secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, brought open confirmation of the fact known to inside Democratic circles in the capital for months—that a decided coolness exists between Mr. Wilson and his former aide.

The Wilson-Tumulty split had its inception during Mr. Wilson's long absence abroad during which time Mr. Tumulty literally conducted the executive end of the government, says the "inside story" of the affair as told by Mr. Wilson's friends.

The former president is said to have been highly displeased at some of the policies of the White House during his absence, but was not in a position to make a change at that time because of the pressure of public business, and the fact that his own time was to be largely taken up in trying to clear the rocky road for the League of Nations and the Versailles treaty. Then came the "swing around the country" and the long illness which lasted up to the last day of Mr. Wilson's stay in the White House.

Saw Little of Wilson.

Mr. Tumulty saw very little of Mr. Wilson during the last months of his administration. What contact there was between the sick President and his secretary was conducted by the exchange of notes and memoranda, usually through Mrs. Wilson as intermediary.

The coolness between the two was intensified during the 1920 campaign, and particularly during the hectic days when the San Francisco convention was deadlocked. In almost daily notes Mr. Tumulty is said to have constantly urged the bedridden President to take a hand in the situation and speak as the leader of his party.

There has been virtually no contact in the last year. Mr. Wilson's callers were infrequent, and one of the most infrequent of these was Mr. Tumulty.

Then came the Tumulty book, "Woodrow Wilson as I Knew Him." The former president did not see the manuscript before it went to the printer, and he is said to have been enraged when, at last, it was brought to his attention. Mr. Wilson did not see the book until long after it was on sale in the bookshops and had been widely reviewed, it is said.

Called "Last Straw."

The message delivered in New York was declared by Mr. Wilson's friends as the "last straw."

Mr. Tumulty saw Mr. Wilson for a short time the day before the dinner for the first time in weeks, it was said by those in position to know.

The next night a message, ostensibly from Mr. Wilson, was delivered to the Democratic banquet. It was taken to New York by Mr. Tumulty. It was:

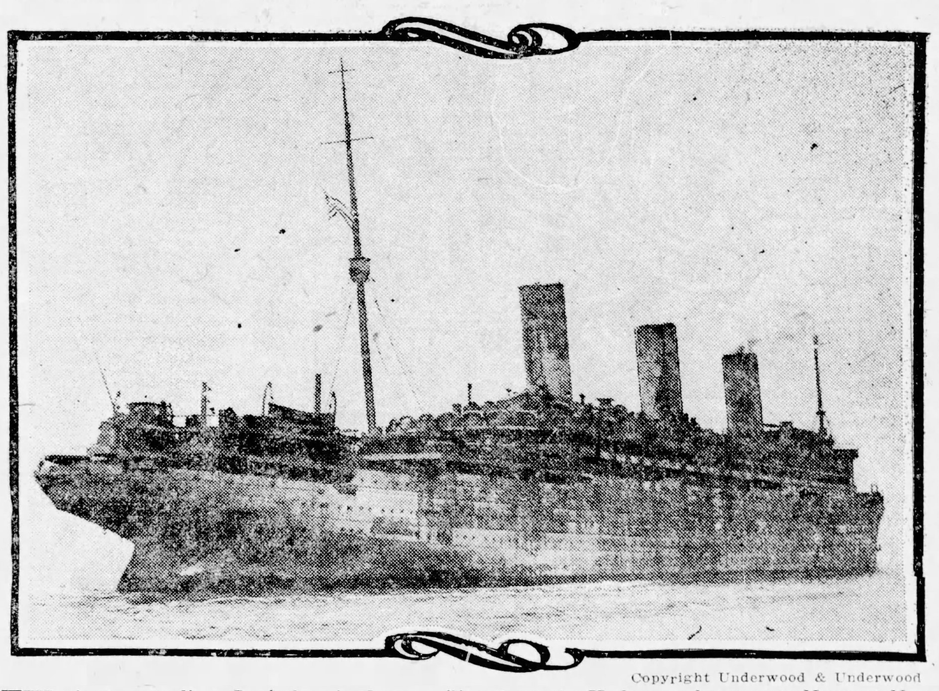
"Say to the Democrats of New York that I am ready to support any man who stands for the salvation of America, and the salvation of America is justice to all classes."

The message itself was innocent enough but read in conjunction with what was apparently a boom for James M. Cox, it created a sensation, and was much resented by other factions of the party not sympathetic with the ex-governor's candidacy.

Mr. Wilson promptly took cognizance of the situation by writing a letter to the New York Times, a Democratic newspaper, with a request that the letter be published. It said: "I did not send any message whatever to that dinner, nor authorize anyone to convey a message."

To this Mr. Tumulty responded: "If Mr. Wilson says the message was unauthorized, then I can only say that I deeply regret the misunderstanding that has arisen between us. I certainly would not have given the message if I had not believed it to be authorized."

President's Huge Namesake Sails



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THE giant ocean liner Leviathan is shown sailing down the Hudson on her way to Newport News where she will be refitted for service on the Atlantic and renamed the "Warren G. Harding," for the President. This ship, once the Vaterland and pride of the German passenger fleet, was used as a transport during the war before being laid up at Hoboken two years ago.

BASEBALL HERO TAKEN BY DEATH

"Pop" Anson Is Unable to Rally — Played With Spalding.

Adrian C. Anson, for more than half a century one of the notable figures of baseball, died April 14 in St. Luke's hospital, Chicago, after a week's illness and just two days before his 70th birthday.

The death of "Pop" Anson, as he was called by the thousands of baseball followers who have known him as one of the legendary heroes of the national sport, came suddenly after it was believed he was well on the way to recovery, following an operation. He had been stricken on the street with internal trouble.

Mr. Anson's death has placed the sport loving world in mourning, for "Pop" not only was beloved by every person interested in baseball, but was admired for his manliness and squareness by all true sportsmen. His ability on the diamond, where he was looked on by old timers as the greatest of first basemen, brought him admiration of the type given to physical prowess, while his sportsmanship brought him the respect of all.

"Pop" Anson saw baseball formed, virtually, and watched it go through all the stages which brought it to the present position. As a boy he played his first contest at a time when the game really was the old "rounders" and was just starting in the process of evolution which brought it to the point where it is the standby of nearly every youngster. He played first with Marshalltown, Iowa, later going to Rockford, Ill., where he was a teammate of the late A. G. Spalding, the great pitcher. In the early 70s he played with the Philadelphia Athletics, the Chicago Nationals, and it was with the latter club that he reached a pinnacle of playing ability.

ILLITERACY IN U. S. TO BE ELIMINATED

Illiteracy is on the run and the federal census of 1930 should not record one American as illiterate, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, Frankfort, Ky., chairman of the illiteracy commission of the National Education association, said at the illiteracy conference of southern states. She asserted that the 100,000,000 educated people in the United States 'could redeem the 5,000,000 illiterates before Christmas if they would."

News, Views and Reviews in This Paper

GENOA international economic conference holds the center of the stage in the foreign news this week. Premier Lloyd George of England has been wielding the big stick.

Over in this country the coal mine strike continues, no progress having been made so far in effecting a settlement. It is stated that overproduction is the cause of the strike.

Men are big boys. Boys are little men. Human nature is much the same in both. Can a boy be a real boy and not fight once in a while—Sandles.

All the old timers who like baseball knew of "Pop" Anson, for more than a half century one of the notable figures of the sport. He died last week just two days before his 70th birthday.

Conan Doyle is in this country talking about the spirits and the other world. Many people are wondering if he is right about the hereafter. Death is not painful, but a pleasant process, said Sir Arthur to an audience in New York. The only sensation is one of delicious langor.

We cannot be on terms of friendship with God until we are first on terms of submission to him. Even the millionaire is not exempted from this law. Yet there are congregations where non-Christian officeholders see no incongruity in laying down a course of conduct for the church members.—Ellis.

Senate finance committee has rewritten the administration tariff bill and placed it before the upper house. Rates on farm products have been increased. The bill will provide a revenue of 350 millions a year.

Democrats are preparing to wage a hot political war during the campaign next Fall in Ohio because President Harding comes from this state. Nothing would suit them better than to have Ohioans repudiate the administration at the polls.

Berlin Living Costs High

Cost of living figures in Berlin show an increase of 21 per cent for February and 120 per cent for last year. Prices of potatoes and vegetables have advanced since.

Gypsies Are Crime Leaders

The police have begun a roundup of all the gypsies in France. Many famous criminals are operating disguised as gypsies and the police hope to catch them all.

ATTACKS TAFT ON LABOR LAW

Gompers Scores Enemies of Organized Labor — Hits Civic Bodies.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, launched a vigorous attack against the "interests opposed to organized labor" in an address at an open forum session of the Connecticut Federation of Labor in New Haven.

Mr. Gompers scored Chief Justice Taft when he referred to a recent decision of the United States supreme court. He said the decision "practically annulled the Clayton act." He said the courts which have been issuing injunctions against striking labor organizations, "are courts of inequity" instead of courts of equity. He recommended that organized labor strive for modification of the Volstead act instead of trying to repeal the 18th amendment.

Every labor organization in Connecticut was represented at the meeting. The railroad brotherhoods, which are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor had delegates present and in the forum session they asked about the policy of the American Federation of Labor relative to the recently organized Non-Partisan party being fathered by the railroad brotherhoods. Mr. Gompers answered that the American Federation of Labor "would follow the policy laid down by our conventions of electing our friends and defeating our enemies" and would have no part in any party campaign.

The chambers of commerce and especially the United States chamber of commerce were scored by Mr. Gompers for an alleged attack upon the workers of the country "in an effort to destroy organized labor."

On the bonus question Mr. Gompers said that "the American Federation of Labor believes that the men who offered their lives, gave up their jobs to do so and are now out of work should be compensated."

"The farm bloc in congress," Mr. Gompers said, "is not a farm bloc at all, but a financial bloc made up of lawyers representing the banking and trust interests of the country, which seeks to dictate to the mud farmers."

ADOPTING RIGHT TURN COSTLY IN NOVA SCOTIA

If the Nova Scotia legislature passes a bill now before it to change the rule of the road and adopt the "drive to the right," electric railway companies operating in the province will demand compensation for making the necessary changes in their equipment, representatives of the company have announced.

The English system of "drive to the left" has been in vogue in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and movements are on foot in all three provinces to get into line with the rest of Canada and the United States on the rule of the road.

Organ Grinding Pays

After playing a handorgan in the streets of Nottingham, Eng., 40 years, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Antonio have retired. They saved $45,000.

Church Football Fatal

Thomas H. Dodge, player on the Church of England's football team, was killed by colliding with another player.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE TREATY SIGNED IN ITALY

Pact Nullifying Brest-Litovsk Agreement Draws Fire of Allied Delegates at Genoa Conference.

The signing of a treaty between Germany and Russia which nullifies the Brest-Litovsk treaty and reestablishes full diplomatic relations between these two countries on a basis of equality, has caused profound astonishment and resentment among the allied delegations at Genoa.

The ministers of the powers which convened the conference decided at a meeting to have a committee of experts examine this treaty to determine whether it conflicts with the Cannes resolutions of the treaty of Versailles.

Subsequently the convening powers will meet with Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia to ascertain the views of the lesser powers and deal with the report of the experts.

The British and French delegates declared that they considered the signature of the treaty a disloyal act. Apparently it may imperil the conference.

Signing Is Secret.

It is stated that the signing of the treaty, which took place at Rapallo on April 16, was unknown to the allied leaders, when Lloyd George, Barthou, Schanzer and Theunys met to consider the reply which the Russians might make to the conditions imposed on that country, but as soon as the delegates learned of the treaty, their program was changed, and the situation, which is considered extremely grave, fully discussed.

Barthou, head of the French delegation, is seeking further instructions from his government at Paris, and declared that he would not sit beside Russians in semi-official meetings.

While Colrat, French under-secretary of state, speaking to the correspondents, said:

"I have taken all necessary measures to cancel the meeting of the third commission, over which I preside, as the members of the present one do not want to sit on the same commission as the Germans and Russians."

Effect Is Stunning.

The action of the Germans and Russians, on first announcement had an almost stunning effect on the allies. Premier Lloyd George said he knew these countries had been negotiating for months, but was not aware they had signed a treaty.

The situation is so critical that the most prominent delegates are reserving their opinions until after the experts examine the new document, which is generally regarded in allied circles as an infringement of the Genoa agenda, because it has to do with reparations and affect existing treaties.

The French have insisted that neither of these things should be done. Clearly there are stormy times ahead.

The treaty provides for renunciation of war expenses, damages and expenditures, incurred through war prisoners, and renunciation, also, of all claims of German individuals or the state itself against the soviet republic.

Resumption of consular and diplomatic relations is to take place immediately; commercial relations are to be regulated on the most favored national principle and the rights of the nationals of both countries in the territory of the other are to be conserved.

The two governments will assist each other in their economic difficulties, and the German government declares itself ready to facilitate economic contracts between private enterprises in the two countries.

Michael Collins Is Assassin's Target

An attempt on the life of Michael Collins, head of the Irish provisional free state government, was made in Dublin on April 17, coming almost simultaneously with an assault on the Beggars' Bush headquarters of the Irish republican army, says an official army statement.

Mr. Collins was on his way home after having addressed a meeting at Naas, county Kildare, when the attack occurred. A group of men, some armed with rifles, rushed at the Collins party's car and opened fire, the free state leader apparently being the especial target. The Collins party returned the fire and one of the attackers was captured. A revolver and a live bomb were found on him.

Mormons Are Mobbed

Mormon leaders have abandoned their campaign in Plymouth, Eng., as the result of two of their missionaries being mobbed and chased out of town.

Tragedy of a Clock

While winding a clock Thomas Jones fell from a chair at Llanelly, Eng., and broke his neck.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

MODERN RUSSIA has promised to pay the debts of old Russia, or the Russia of the czar, who was butchered to make a holiday for the kind of Russians who are now running that unfortunate country. News to that effect came out of the Genoa conference at the end of last week. It was good news in a way. It meant that some headway was being made toward bringing the conference into harmony. Still, anything may happen before adjournment.

Lloyd George is the shock absorber of the conference.

The British premier is the man who told the Russian delegates that agreeing to pay their debts would be a fine thing and give them some standing in the meeting. The alternative would be to get out and stay out. They want to stay in. There isn't much hope for them outside. The great ambition of the present administrators of the so-called Russian government is to hold on. In that respect they are just like the representatives of other governments.

The Shock Absorber Busy.

Lloyd George is the busiest man in Europe. Harmony of the conference depends upon him. That he has great influence goes without saying. He might be suspected of waving a magic wand, but he hasn't anything of the kind. He hasn't even a big stick. It is a common sense [illegible] possesses. Back of it is the vision to see the other fellow's viewpoint.

Russia comes into the conference asking for disarmament, knowing that disarmament is the last thing France will agree to. That gives the Russian stand the character of a taunt. Unable to get the other nations to agree to disarm, the delegates will have something to take back home, to strengthen the Bolshevik cause. Trotzky can say to the poor dupes: "See! We must maintain our army as a protection against the bourgeois nations. Otherwise they will come in and fill us full of holes."

At the same time it is not other nations that Trotzky is afraid of. He is afraid of the Russians. But for his army the hurt, starving people might cut a hole in the ice some cold morning and throw him into the river.

Russia's Neighbor Armed.

Poland is Russia's next-door neighbor, and Poland is armed. Trotzky knows something about the Polish army. It bites. Poland and France are friends. These two nations have about all there is in the way of European armies. They don't want to disband them because they couldn't sleep well without them.

But it is an economical conference. It was called ostensibly for the purpose of putting the nations [illegible] George has a plan. He didn't go to Genoa with the back of his head empty. He wants a guaranteed truce in all aggressions of nations against nations. This is after the plan of the successful Washington conference.

By joining other nations in an agreement to "be good" for a term of years, and then keeping the agreement in good faith, the soviet government of Russia will have earned respect nobody has for it now.

Old Allies Stick Together.

Tchitcherin, the Russian representative, is said to have come to Genoa with plans for fostering the supposed discord betwen France and England. Lloyd George and Barthous, head of the French delegation, have different methods. They work along different lines of diplomacy, but they do not clash. There will be no break in the alignment of the allies.

With these conditions thoroughly understood, the feeling has been expressed that the conference may get down to business and do something that is of real value. As one paper puts it, "having told the Russians that they do not think much of them, the allies may proceed to do something which will materially advance Russian rehabilitation. Having assured the Germans that they must pay according to the [illegible] terms the allies may render effective aid in remedying Germany's economic ills. That something will be done which will benefit the smaller states is generally conceded."

Little Navy Fight in Washington.

President Harding has followed Secretary Hughes in an endeavor to persuade the men in the lower house of congress who are trying to reduce the personnel of the United States navy that they are all wrong.

They have been advocating the bill providing only 67,000 enlisted men for the navy and have vigorously resisted claims of the navy department that more men were necessary to properly man the navy. Up to a day or two ago it seemed probable that they would win.

President Harding's letter to Congressman Longworth is believed to have definitely turned the tide against the "little navy" movement and assured victory for the McArthur amendment for 86,000 enlisted men.

The letter, sprung suddenly by Mr. Longworth in the midst of debate, received an enthusiastic reception. Members of the faction which has been opposing the bill leaped to their feet and cheered for several minutes. The "little navy" men, making little effort to conceal their discomfiture, sat glum and silent during the demonstration

Lipstick No Bar to Student, Says Arkansas Court

Even though she powders her face, uses a lipstick and follows Dame Fashion's edicts as to dress, Miss Pearl Pugsley, pretty 18-year-old student, has the right to attend classes despite the ban of the Knoble, Ark., school board against modern methods of feminine personal adornment. Circuit Judge W. W. Bandy has decided that the order of the board was unjust and that Miss Pugsley could go back to school.

Minneapolis Gets an Airplane Depot

Keeping pace with the era of progress, an airplane company, which commercializes transportation, has opened a downtown passenger ticket office in Minneapolis.

Under the sales rules, tickets are transferrable. For instance, a passenger can make a trip by air to Chicago, turn his return ticket over to someone in Chicago who will be carried on the return flight, while he may continue on his way.

AVERS PALMER PASSED PLUMS

Alien Property Custodian Charges His Predecessors Played Favorites.

How favored attorneys were paid fees totaling $2,128,546 from alien property seized during the war by A. Mitchell Palmer and Francis P. Garvan as alien property custodians is revealed in the report of Thomas W. Miller, present custodian, that has been filed with the senate.

One attorney, John Quin of New York, a close friend of Garvan, was paid a total of $181,051 for representing the latter as counsel in the seizure and government control of the Botany Worsted Mills at Passaic, N. J.

Quin put in a claim for $25,000 additional after Miller took office last year but at the direction of President Harding it was turned down, together with claims of several other lawyers for big fees.

H. A. Hauxhurst of the Cleveland law firm of Bulkley, Hauxhurst, Sieger and Jamison, was paid a total of $2,312 for services in four Ohio cases.

Hauxhurst received $479.73 for his services in the case of the Flexatype Co., Cleveland; $753.55 in the case of the German Consolidated Newspaper Co., Cleveland, which publishes the German newspaper, Waechter and Anzeiger; $72.90 in the case of the German Press and Plate Co., Cleveland, and $1,055 in the case of the Globe Clay Co., Newcomerstown.

Seized Toledo Plant.

Hauxhurst also served as counsel in the seizure and disposal of the Protection Furnace Co., Toledo, but received no fee. This concern, having a capital stock of $50,000, of which $18,300 was enemy owned, was sold Dec. 30, 1919, to Ernest A. Myers, Walter A. Eversman and Daniel Wagner, all of Toledo, for $22,875.

J. Henry Goeke of Lima, former congressman, also was retained as state counsel for the alien property custodians' office and was paid a total of about $2,700 for his services in a number of minor cases.

Victor Heintz of Cincinnati, former congressman, and State Senator Frank E. Whittemore of Akron are the present legal representatives of the office in Ohio.

John Weld Peck of Cincinnati, now a federal judge, was paid $608 in connection with the sale of the Jarecki Chemical Co., Cincinnati, in 1919 by Garvan.

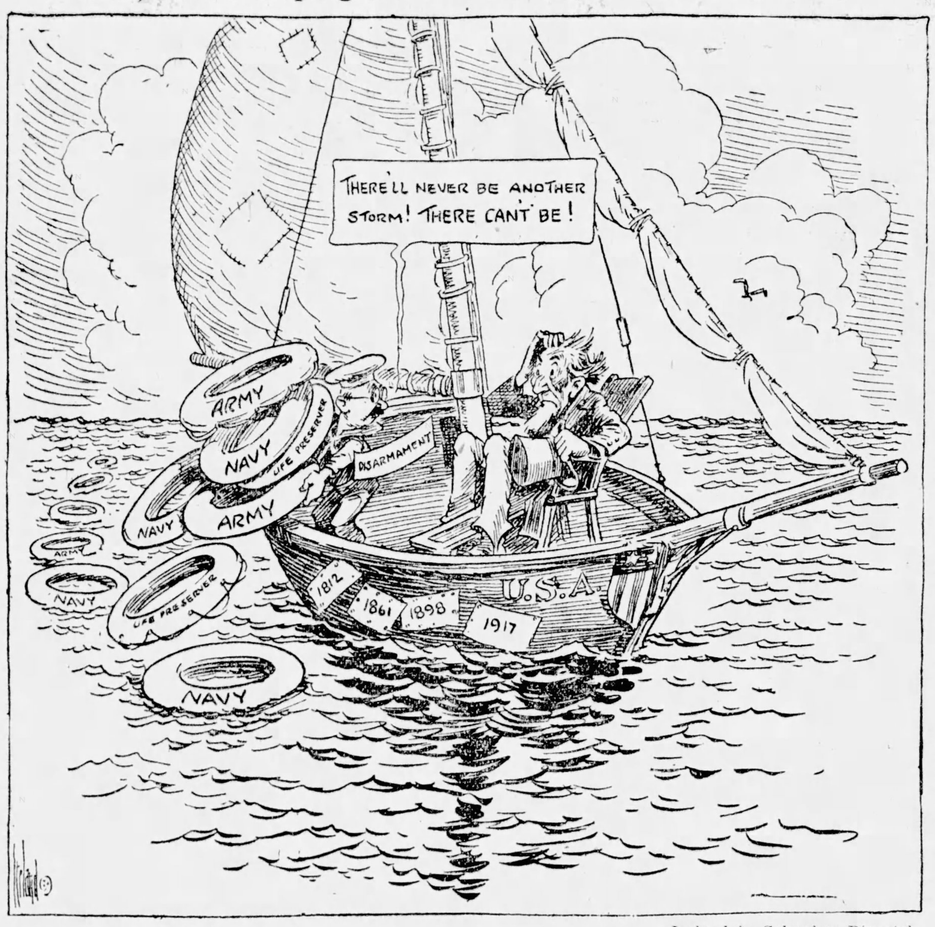
Christian Girl, former head of the Standard Parts Co., Cleveland, was paid $300 for his services as a director of the Bosch Magneto Co., New York, after its seizure. He also served as vice president of this concern without salary.

Other Attorneys Named.

Besides Quin, other attorneys who pulled down large fees under Palmer and Garvan were Abraham Elkus of New York, who served as ambassador to Turkey under President Wilson; the late John B. Starchfield of New York, former Democratic candidate for governor of New York; James E. McCloskey, Pittsburgh, henchman of Palmer, and J. Harry Covington, former Maryland congressman and heavy contributor to the Palmer presidential campaign fund.

Examination of the records shows also that a number of prominent Democratic attorneys obtained employment as counsel for claimants for funds seized by Palmer and Garvan. Among them are Robert Lansing, former secretary of state; Samuel Untermeyer of New York; Oscar W. Underwood, Jr., son of Senator Underwood of Alabama; former Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia; former Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory, and former Congressman C. C. Carlin of Virginia, Palmer's presidential campaign manager.

Well, Here's Hoping He Doesn't Throw Them All Away



Ireland in Columbus Dispatch

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Voters would be given an opportunity, under a bill introduced by Representative Hill, Republican, Maryland, to determine next November whether the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer should be permitted in their congressional districts. The measure, he said, is a substitute for one he had previously offered which would have created federal local option districts to determine whether four per cent beer and 12 per cent wine would be legalized.

The new bill would provide a tax of 20 cents a gallon on beer. This levy, Mr. Hill estimated, would produce $400,000,000 annually.

President Harding has rebuked Postmaster General Hubert Work for the arbitrary manner in which he has attempted to shake up the Cleveland postoffice and force the retirement or demotion of Assistant Postmaster Walter E. Schutt.

Following a conference with Congressman Burton of Cleveland, the President sent a letter to Work vetoing the latter's announced purpose that Schutt must either retire on pension or accept a subordinate position at a lower salary.

Schutt, a Republican, has been 42 years in the postal service and has the reputation of being one of the most efficient postoffice executives in the country.

Provisions of the administration's ship subsidy bill alloting to steamship lines of American registry 50 per cent of the alien immigrant traffic coming to this country, will do more to build up the United States merchant marine in the North Atlantic than any legislative act ever enacted by congress, senate and house committees, considering the measure, were told by T. H. Rossbottom, general manager of the United States lines.

Consideration of the soldiers' bonus bill has been scheduled by the senate finance committee for this week. It is the present intention to hear officials of the American Legion.

Another of the annual supply bills, the agriculture appropriation, was passed by the senate after it had reversed itself and restored the free seeds item for another year. The bill carries approximately $37,250,000,- or about a million and a half more than was passed by the house.

FAMOUS PARIS LATIN QUARTER NO LONGER CARE FREE ELYSIUM

Boheme, the land of Mimi, Trilby and Svengali, of poor painters and sculptors, of threadbare students and poets is no more. Devastated by war, it takes its place with Rheims and Chateau Thierry among the ruins of a land that was. Boheme has become a tradition.

The joyous student of the Latin Quarter, with a bottle of wine in one hand and his sweetheart held by the other has become a myth. The students are still there, in smaller numbers, to be sure, but they are no longer joyous. They no longer sing; they seldom laugh. They are serious, tense, strained, counting the fictional French coin which has disappeared since the war, the centime.

L'Oeuvre urges that the government subsidize the universities to give the students enough money on which to live. The number of students is diminishing daily. The Rumanians, Czechs, Serbs, Polish and South Americans, who formerly came to Paris for their educations, are rapidly disappearing. Many are going to the German universities, where the cost of living is said to be from one-half to one-tenth the price of Paris.

American art students who wish to complete their studies in Paris would do well to investigate the cost of living today rather than ask the advice of the graduates of Paris of other years. The figures published in the Review of the University of Paris indicate that the life of a student at this school costs at least $1,000 a year. The days when the students lived on 30 to 50 dollars a month are gone, it seems, forever.

To combat the H. C. L. students have been forced to abandon the carefree camaraderie of Bohemian life and imitate their American cousins in an effort to work their way through the university.

Student self-help has been assisted by the eight-hour law. In olden days a student would not have been able to work, because the employer would have insisted upon a 10 or 12-hour day.

Musicians, waiters, stenographers, artists are spending their spare time completing their university courses.

The Paris university, however, has not yet developed the sympathy for the self-supporting students which is found in America, and the faculty is said to frown upon the people who don't devote their entire time to the school. As a result many students are able to take only part-time work. This is especially disheartening to those who already have been set back five years by the war in getting into work in their life profession. The schools are filled with embryo doctors and lawyers 28 to 30 years of age.

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WANTS TAINTED STARS ECLIPSED

Church Board Head Will Ask Hays to Bar "Bad" Actors.

Drastic federal and state censorship is one of the things most vital to the cleaning up of the motion picture industry in the United States, members of the board of temperance and moral welfare of the Presbyterian church in America believe, and Dr. Charles Ccanlon, secretary of the organization, is going to New York to see Will H. Hays, head of the industry, and tell him why.

"When you figure that some 18,000,000 people see the movies in the United States every day, you can realize readily how clean they must be kept and how carefully the industry must be conducted," Dr. Scanlon said. "Atop of this we have the fact that a big part of these spectators are children. Mr. Hays is desirous of cleaning up the industry and we are willing to co-operate as far as possible.

"It was not because of the recent scandals in Hollywood, the reports of drug orgies and drinking that came in the wake of the Arbuckle and Taylor tragedies, that the investigation is made. Because of the Hollywood scandals, that particular spot has been given special attention. An agent has been on the Pacific coast for a year," he said.

"Mr. Hays will be given all the information the organization has gleaned in its vice search. No recommendation will be made, formally or informally, but he will be told that it is the sense of our organization that laws—drastic laws—both federal and state, prohibiting the exhibition of any suggestive picture and pictures made by so-called actors and actresses of questionable repute, are badly needed at once."

Railroad Men's Wives Tell of Battle to Live

Brawny section hands with coarse, red faces, and their wives, little pinched-faced women in sober clothes, appeared before the United States railroad labor board recently and told of the struggle to exist on the present scale of wages.

Mrs. T. B. Osborne, of Honacre, Virginia, wife of a section foreman, was the first witness.

"I have eight children at home," she said. "My husband gets $118 a month. It's impossible to feed and clothe our family on such wages. I'm ashamed to send them to school."

Mrs. Osborne's husband presented a budget showing his income as $118 a month, his total living expenses as $117.

"Can you save anything at all at any time?" asked Attorney Frank P. Walsh, representing the workers.

"The most I've ever saved out of a month's pay was 35 cents," Osborne replied.

Mrs. Edward Riley, Staples, Minn., wife of a section hand, testified that she has three children; that her husband receives $74 a month.

"We own our little home—otherwise, I guess, we'd never get along," she said.

The next witness, R. S. Shipman, Bremmer, Texas, a section hand, said:

"I get $110 a month and I have seven kids. Since the last cut in our pay I have run $184 in debt. I had to take my oldest boy out of school."

"Is he a bright boy?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"Brighter than his dad. I can't make a good American citizen out of him on the pay I'm getting."

One Man, Two Suicides

Jilted by the same man, Adele Carte and Elizabeth Fredonil of Bordeaux, France, decided to commit suicide. Both took poison.

Town Is Lifted

The business center of Norwich, Eng., is being raised from 3 to 7 feet to escape floods.

TO PUT "HEART" IN POSTOFFICE

Work Will Carry on Hay's Job of Humanizing Department.

The great job of "humanizing" the postoffice department and putting the heart" into the postal service will not stop because Will H. Hays has abandoned it to "moralize the movies" at $150,000 a year.

Dr. Hubert Work, who succeeded Hays as postmaster general, has taken it up where Hays let go. He, too, is a humanizer and, being a physician by profession, he knows how to put the heart into things as well as take it out.

A mimeographed statement issued from the postoffice department's publicity bureau says concerning Dr. Work: "He is very human about such things and was much amused and pleased to receive the following letter, which was abstracted from hundreds recently received and filed away as treasures."

The letter is from Banks W. Brady, postmaster at Eden, Wyoming, and addressed to Dr. Work. It reads:

"Dear Old Friend of Long Ago:

"I want to congratulate you on your appointment as a cabinet member. I often think of the last time I saw you in Pennsylvania. It was in your father's back field splitting rails. So here is hoping that you keep on going up until you get where the other great rail splitter got to."

RINGLING'S HEIR IS TO GO INTO OPERA

Robert Ringling, whose father and uncle picked the "big top" of the circus as the path to wealth and fame, has foresworn the tanbark and the sawdust ring for an operatic career.

The youthful sole heir to the Ringling multi-millions announced that he had signed a two-year contract for concert, operatic, and phonograph work under R. E. Johnson, manager for Tetrazzini and Titto Ruffo.

Beagle Club Formed

A club has been formed in St. Louis by beagle enthusiasts. The objects of the club are to encourage the breeding and to promote improvement of beagle hounds and to encourage and participate in beagle field trials and bench shows.

Germans Using Bayonets In Woodsplitting Machine

Germany is improving on the time-honored peace formula of beating swords into plowshares, manufacturers there using war-worn bayonets in making wood splitting machines. The bayonets make up the principal part of the machines and do their work by leverage. The government has forbidden further importation on the ground that the bayonets can easily be detached from the body of the machines for use as weapons.

BRANDS RAIL PAY CUT INFANTICIDE

Workers' Counsel Asserts Starvation to Follow Another Slash.

Any further reduction in the wages of railroad maintenance of way employes "would doom to still further degradation the families of 500,000 track and shop laborers who are at present receiving such low wages that it is impossible for them to procure proper food and the other bare necessities of existence," Frank P. Walsh, counsel for these employes declared in a statement Tuesday before the United States railroad labor board.

"The majority of these employes," continued Mr. Walsh, "are now receiving an average wage of only $70 per month and within the last year have suffered reduction of almost 20 per cent. I contend, and I feel sure that every sane person will agree with me, that no man can support a family at level of human decency on $70 a month.

"Economic and medical experts have demonstrated that twice this amount and more is necessary to maintain a family at even the lowest level permissible to the household of an American citizen."

"Evidence shows," he said, "that existing wages do not permit of proper nutrition of children and cause high rate of infant mortality.

"Our figures show that the infant death rate is horrifying among these low paid workers. A further decrease in wages by this board would amount to an act of wholesale infanticide. This is unthinkable in our day of civilization.

WOULD RESTRICT GERMANS IN AIR

French Balk at Lifting of Building Ban on May 5.

French and British military and air authorities are holding informal conversations regarding the new steps which they affirm must be taken to prevent Germany from the development of a fleet of airplanes. The treaty of Versailles restrictions placed on German airplanes and airship building expire May 5, 1922.

"It is certainly not in the least reassuring that on the fifth of May Germany recovers the right to build airships in whatever quantity pleases her so long as it is of aeronautic material classed as commercial, and to export and import the ships and material freely," declares the Echo de Paris, which goes on to demand that immediate steps be taken to prevent this danger occurring.

"The Allies have not yet been able to agree, either upon the method of permanent control to be maintained in Germany, nor upon the definitions of commercial and war material, nor upon the technical restrictions to be placed on the building to prevent all possibility of the airplanes ever being converted into war machines. Regulations must be made for all probable or possible industrial progress in this field. The French government should realize the worry which this situation creates and the impatience with which the country awaits decisions which will assure absolute guarantees."

Siamese Twins Are Separated for Cremation

Bodies of Josefa and Rosa Blazek, "Siamese Twins," have been separated for the first time since birth. Cremation followed.

In a single urn, the ashes will be sent back to Prague, to the family, for burial. Frank Blazek, brother of the twins, planned for a double coffin, for shipment back of the bodies, but later he ordered the bodies separated before cremation.

MAY REMOVE ADVERTISING SIGNS FROM HIGHWAYS

State Highway Director Herrick intends removing all advertising signs along Ohio highways, is the information conveyed in an invitation received by the Crawford County Automobile club to meet the state highway board and representatives of the State Automobile club, to determine a uniform style of highway warning signs.

The invitation further says that Director Herrick has decided that all advertising signs on state highways must be removed and only signs recognized by the state highway department and the State Automobile club will be allowed to be placed.

FRENCH OPPOSE WOMEN FOR TRADE CHAMBE

Returns of a referendum ta by all chambers of commerce France as regards the eligibi of women for election to chan show that the majority are no favor of women holding such p tions.

The returns from Lyons state the administration of justice in c mercial tribunals demands qua of calm and impassibility which rarely found together in the fe character.

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SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

HENRY WATTERSON, former editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, left an estate of $228,500, mostly in government securities. This is shown in the terms of his will probated in the county court at Louisville, Ky.

Entire population of one village in the Volost Verchnie Oozion, Tartar Republic, has been wiped out by the famine, says word received in London from the American relief supervisor for that district.

Mississippi's first woman senatorial candidate, Miss Belle Kearney of Flora, Miss., is campaigning for the U. S. senate in opposition to former Senator James K. Vardaman and Hubert D. Stevens.

Director of Agriculture Taber announces completion of negotiations whereby the state of Ohio approximately 15,000 acres of land in Scioto county for a forest and game preserve.

Nine persons were injured and several buildings damaged at Helper, Utah, when one one one-half tons of TNT, used in road construction work, exploded near Salt Lake. Tons of rock literally rained upon the town, damaging most of the buildings along the main street.

SIR ROSS SMITH, the Australian aviator, who with his brother, Sir Keith, had planned to start April 25 on a flight around the world, was killed when his plane crashed in a practice flight in England recently. Lieut. Bennett, an engineer, who planned to accompany the two, also was killed. Sir Ross and his brother flew from England to Australia in 1919.

The steamer Leviathan, now being refitted by the shipping board at Newport News, has been renamed the Warren G. Harding, Chairman Lasker announces.

Turkish Nationalists have opened an offensive against the Greeks over most of the Anatolian battle front. All of the Turkish attacks were repulsed with considerable losses.

In a recent speech, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, charged William Z. Foster, who directed the steel strike, with being the instigator of the so-called one big union movement in thel abor organization.

Explosion of two bombs wrecked a five-story tenement in New York last week, injuring three persons seriously and throwing the district into a panic. Two men were seen running from the place just before the explosion.

The new issue of six months 3½ per cent treasury certificates is being absorbed so rapidly that treasury officials predict a considerable oversubscription.

With the exception of Switzerland, Great Britain now has the lowest bank rate in the world as the result of the Bank of England reducing its discount rate to four per cent.

Application of business methods to the various departments of the federal government has resulted in a saving of more than $4,000,000 a day, Senator Willis of Ohio stated in a recent address in New York.

Behind the arrest and detention of a number of servants in the employ of King Constantine of Greece was an attempted assassination, is a report being circulated in the Balkan countries.

FROM the Rocky Mountains to the Great Lakes and from the Canadian border almost down to the Gulf of Mexico, the central section of the United States experienced last week one of the most disastrous Spring seasons that has been recorded in years. Damage will run into millions as the planting of crops has been retarded.

Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, has been elected president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Recommendation that the federal department of justice and the federal prohibition commissioner investigate the conduct of the liquor law enforcement for Michigan is to be made by Judge Arthur J. Tuttle.

John McCormack, noted tenor, will not be able to sing for several months. He was stricken with an affection of the throat and for a time his condition was alarming.

Efforts of the soviet government of Russia to cope with the famine in Armenia and their special efforts to save children have been unavailing. Starving mothers are deserting their dying children in the hope that American workers will pick them up and feed them.

Ceremonials of formal reception out of the way, the Prince of Wales has entered upon a month of feting and entertainment such as never has been accorded any visitor to Japan before.

Nearly 200 homes were destroyed, making 500 families homeless, in a disastrous fire which swept across the colored belt of Berkley, a suburb of Norfolk, Va. Damage is estimated at more than $1,000,000.

Arguments by opponents of the St. Lawrence river project that New York state owns the riparian and power rights along the eastern banks of the river and hence the government could not sell power generated there to help pay the canal construction costs, have been knocked in the head by friends of the proposed movement who have dug up a supreme court decision in 1912 applying to a similar case.

LIQUOR FIGHT BEGAN IN 1842

New England Society Tried to Abolish Rum Trade 80 Years Ago.

King Alcohol was vigorously assaulted 80 years ago in New London, Conn., with even more vigor than since the Volstead era. His enemies in 1842 fought under the banner of the Washington Total Abstinence society many years. Indifference killed off the attacks.

In those days there were many so-called temperance societies, ranging from the Washingtonians, who practiced total abstinence, to the Rechabites, who were compromising in nature, popular with the middle-of-the-road folks who permitted the use, judiciously, of a little beer, cider, wine and other light drinks. Rum, gin and whisky were barred and brandy was only for use at the sick bed.

In 1843, when the population in New London was 6,000, the Washingtonians had a membership of 2,000. By a crusade the number of open drinking places was reduced from 63 to 31. Small children were enrolled in the "cold water army" and parades were of great interest. The Washingtonians believed in moral suasion.

Two newspapers published in those days told graphically of the crusades. One of these said Elder Swan was mighty for reform and had said: "May the winds of heaven never fill the sails of any ship bearing rum to New London."

The records show that although the fight waged merrily in 1842 and 1843 with parades, some of which were a mile long with military escorts, the Washingtonians, as the remnant of the liquor fighting host, expired in 1845.

Recently a man in England took out an insurance policy to cover himself against the birth of a daughter when he desired a son.

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THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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Continued From Last Week.

CHAPTER XII.

The Alley in the House.

The first gray of dawn roused Eaton and drawing on trousers and pajamas, he seated himself by the open window to see daylight. The glow, in the east, showed him where the house stood on the bluff; the light came to him from the water, and from the shore the crisp, fresh-scented air that had blown in through the night. Though he could see the immense structure of stone, Eaton was in his windows looking. To the north of him he could not see—but could contained the house which the motor had passed the night before. The greater part of this he was able to tell, consisted of quarters. To the south of him, was another, apparently in the family bedrooms. Between the house and the lake was a flagged, part of which was not yet green but showing among the stone parapet that ran along the top of the steep, precipitous bluff to the lake fifty feet below. The narrow beach of sand at the As Eaton looked, the two nurses who had come in a train came to a window in the first room on the ground floor of the south wing and looked out; that, then, must be the nurses' quarters and Eaton drew back from his window as he noted the sun had risen, and its beams, reflected from the lake, danced on the ceiling, chilled by the night air—and knowing that the day was where he must get up, put on his cold clothes and trousers and go out and look into bed. The morning sun, which stretches north and south into Wisconsin and into Illinois, and the lake a narrow, wooded strip for spacious estates and dwellings; Santoine's house was one of these.

Eaton felt that its location was well suited for his plans; and he thought, too, that circumstances had given him time for anything he might wish to do, for the night's journey from Minneapolis and Santoine's expected taking him into his own house must have made Eaton's disappearance complete; for the pursuers would be lost to "them" who had been following him, and to his friends alike. His task, then, was to let his friends know where he was without letting "them" learn it; and the problem of how this was to be done, Eaton fell asleep again.

It was since he awoke with a start; then, recollecting everything, he jumped up and shut his windows. There was a respectful, apologetic knock at the door; evidently a servant had been waiting in the hall for the sound within the room.

"May I come in, sir?"

"Come in."

The man who had attended him the evening before entered.

"Your bath, sir; hot or cold in the morning, sir?"

"Hot," Eaton answered.

"Of course, sir. I'd forgotten you'd come from the Orient, sir. Do you wish anything first, sir?"

"Anything to drink, sir."

"Oh, no."

The man again prepared the bath. When Eaton returned to his dressing room, he found the servant waiting him with shaving mug, brush and apron. The man shaved him and trimmed his hair.

"I shall tell them to bring breakfast up, sir, or will you go down?" the man asked then.

Eaton considered. The manners of servants are modeled on the feelings of their masters, and the man's deference told plainly that, although he might be a prisoner, he was to be treated openly as such.

"I think I can go down," Eaton replied, when the man had finished shaving him. He found the hall and rooms below bright and open and unoccupied, a servant showed him to a blue Delft breakfast room in the east, where a fire was burning in an old-fashioned Dutch fireplace. A cloth was spread on the table, but no places were set; a number of covered dishes, steaming on electric discs, were on the sideboard. The servant in attendance there took covers off these dishes as Eaton approached; he served his breakfast and sat down, then laying one place for him. The manner of serving gave Eaton no hint as to how many others were in the house or might be expected to breakfast. He had half finished when bacon and greens before any one appeared.

This was a tall, carefully dressed man of more than fifty, with handsome, well-bred features—plainly a man of position and wealth but without experience in affairs, and without power. He was dark haired and wore a mustache which, like his hair, was beginning to gray. As he entered in the hall without hat or coat, Eaton understood that he was in the house; he came directly into the breakfast room and evidently had not breakfasted. He observed Eaton and gave him the impersonal nod of a man meeting another whom he may have met but has forgotten.

"Good morning, Stiles," he greeted the servant.

"Good morning, sir," the man returned.

The newcomer sat down at the table opposite Eaton, and the servant, without inquiring his tastes, brought pineapple, rolls and coffee.

"I am Wallace Blatchford," the stranger volunteered as Eaton looked up. He gave the name in a manner which seemed to assume that he now must be recalled; Eaton therefore feigned recognition as he gave him his name in return.

"Basil Santoine is better this morning," Blatchford announced.

"I understood he was very comfortable last evening," Eaton said. "I have not seen either Miss Santoine or Mr. Avery this morning."

"I saw Basil Santoine the last thing last night," the other boasted. "He was very tired; but when he was home, of course he wished me to be beside him for a time."

"Of course," Eaton replied, as the other halted. There was a humility in the boast of this man's friendship for Santoine which stirred sympathy, almost pity.

"I believe with the doctors that Basil Santoine is to be spared," the tall man continued. "The nation is to be congratulated. He is certainly one of the most useful men in America. The President—much as he is to be admired for unusual qualities—cannot compare in service. Suppose the vice president should take his place; the visible government of the country would go on; there would be no chaos, scarcely any confusion. But suppose Basil Santoine had died—particularly at this juncture!"

Eaton finished his breakfast but remained at the table while Blatchford, who scarcely touched his food, continued to boast, in his queer humility, of the blind man and of the blind man's friendship for him. He checked himself only when Harriet Santoine appeared in the doorway. He and Eaton at once were on their feet.

"My dear! He wants to see me now?" the tall man almost pleaded. "He wants me to be with him this morning?"

"Of course, Cousin Wallace," the girl said gently, almost with compassion.

"You will excuse me then, sir," Blatchford said hastily to Eaton and hurried off. The girl gazed after him, and when she turned the next instant to Eaton her eyes were wet.

"Good morning!"

"Good morning, Miss Santoine. You are coming to breakfast?"

"Oh, no; I've had my breakfast; I was going out to see that things outside the house have been going on well since we have been away."

"May I go with you while you do that?" Eaton tried to ask casually. Important to him as was the plan of the house, it was scarcely less essential for him to know the grounds.

She hesitated.

"I understand it's my duty at present to stay wherever I may be put; but I'd hardly run away from you while inside your own grounds."

This did not seem to be the question troubling her. "Very well," she said at last. The renewed friendliness—or the reservation of judgment of him—which she had let him see again after the interview with her father in the car the morning before, was not absent; it seemed only covered over with responsibilities which came upon her now that she was at home. She was abstracted as they passed through the hall and a man brought Eaton's overcoat and hat and a maid her coat. Harriet led the way out to the terrace. The day was crisp, but the breeze had lost the chill it had had earlier in the morning; the lake was free from ice; only along the little projecting breakwaters which guarded the bluff against the washing of the waves, some ice still clung, and this was rapidly melting. A garveled path led them around the south end of the house.

"Your father is still better this morning?" Eaton asked.

"What did you say?" she asked.

He repeated his question. Was her constraint, he wondered, due to her feeling, somehow, that for the first time in their short acquaintance he was consciously "using" her, if only for the purpose of gaining an immediate view of the grounds? He felt that; but he told himself he was not doing the sort of thing he had refused to do when, on the train, he had avoided her invitation to present him to her father. Circumstances now were entirely different. And as he shook off the reproach to himself, she also came from her abstraction.

"Yes; Father's improving steadily and—Dr. Sinclair says—much more rapidly than it would have been right to expect. Dr. Sinclair is going to remain only today; then he is to turn Father over to the village doctor, who is very good. We will keep the same nurses at present."

"Mr. Blatchford told me that might be the arrangement."

"Oh, you had some talk with Mr. Blatchford, then?"

"We introduced ourselves."

Harriet was silent for a moment, evidently expecting some comment from him; when he offered none, she said, "Father would not like you to accept the estimate of him which Mr. Blatchford must have given you."

"What do you mean?"

"Didn't Mr. Blatchford argue with you that Father must be the greatest man living?"

"He certainly expressed great admiration for your father," Eaton said. "He is your cousin?"

"I call him that; he's Father's cousin. They were very close friends when they were boys, though Cousin Wallace is a few years older. They entered preparatory school together and were together all through college and ever since. I suppose Cousin Wallace told you that it was he— Those are the garages and stables over there to the north, Mr. Eaton. This road leads to them. And over there are the toolhouses and gardeners' quarters; you can only just see them through the trees."

She had interrupted herself suddenly, as though she realized that his attention had not been upon what she was saying but given to the plan of the grounds. He recalled himself quickly.

"Yes; what was it you were saying about Mr. Blatchford?"

She glanced at him keenly, then colored and went on. "I was saying that Father and he went through college together. They were both looked upon as young men of very unusual promise—Mr. Blatchford especially; I suppose because Father, being younger, had not shown so plainly what he might become. Then Father was blinded—he was just sixteen; and—and Cousin Wallace never fulfilled the promise he had given."

"I don't quite see the connection," Eaton offered.

"Oh, I thought Cousin Wallace must have told you; he tells almost every one as soon as he meets them. It was he who blinded Father. It was a hunting accident, and Father was made totally blind. Father always said it wasn't Cousin Wallace's fault; but Mr. Blatchford was almost beside himself because he believed he had ruined Father's life. But Father went on and did all that he has done, while it stopped poor Cousin Wallace. It's queer how things work out! Cousin Wallace thought it was Father's, but it was his own life that he destroyed. He's happy only when Father wants him with him; and to himself—and to most people—he's only the man that blinded Basil Santoine."

"I think I shall understand him now," Eaton said quietly.

"I like the way you said that. . . . Here, Mr. Eaton, is the best place to see the grounds."

Their path had topped a little rise; they stopped; and Eaton, as she pointed out the different objects, watched carefully and printed the particulars and the general arrangement of the surroundings on his memory.

As he looked about, he could see that further ahead the path they were on paralleled a private drive which two hundred yards away entered what must be the public pike for he could see motor cars passing along it. He noted the direction of this and of the other paths, so that he could follow them in the dark, if necessary. The grounds were broken by ravines at right angles to the shore, which were crossed by little bridges; other bridges carried the public pike across them, for he could hear them rumble as the motor cars crossed them; a man could travel along the bottom of one of those ravines for quite a distance without being seen. To north and south outside of the cared-for grounds there were clumps of rank, wild-growing thicket. To the east, the great house which the trees could not hide stood out against the lake, and beyond and below it, was the beach; but a man could not travel along the beach by daylight without being visible for miles from the top of the bluff, and even at night, one traveling along the beach would be easily intercepted.

Could Harriet Santoine divine these thoughts in his mind? He turned to her as he felt her watching him; but if she had been observing him as he looked about, she was not regarding him now. He followed her direction and saw at a little distance a powerful, strapping man, half-concealed—though he did not seem to be hiding—behind some bushes. The man might have passed for an undergardener; but he was not working; and once before during their walk Eaton had seen another man, powerfully built as this one, who had looked keenly at him and then quickly away. Harriet flushed slightly as she saw that Eaton observed the man; Eaton understood then that the man was a guard, one of several, probably, who had been put about the house to keep watch of him.

Had Harriet Santoine understood his interest in the grounds as preparatory to a plan to escape, and had she therefore taken him out to show him the guards who would prevent him? He did not speak of the men, and neither did she; with her, he went on, silently, to the gardeners' cottages, where she gave directions concerning the Spring work being done on the grounds. Then they went back to the house, exchanging—for the first time between them—ordinary inanities.

She left him in the hall, saying she was going to visit her father; but part way up the stairs, she paused.

"You'll find books in the library of every conceivable sort, Mr. Eaton," she called down to him.

"Thank you," he answered; and he went into the library, but he did not look for a book. Left alone, he stood listening.

As her footsteps on the stairs died away, no other sound came to him. The lower part of the house seemed deserted. He went out again into the hall and looked about quickly and waited and listened; then he stepped swiftly and silently to a closet where, earlier, he had noticed a telephone. He shut himself in and took up the receiver of the instrument. As he placed it to his ear, he heard the almost imperceptible sound of another receiver on the line being lifted; then a girl at the suburban central said, "Number, please."

Eaton held the receiver to his ear without making reply. The other person on the line—evidently it was an extension in the house—also remained silent. The girl at central repeated the request; neither Eaton nor the other person replied. Eaton hung up the receiver and stepped from the closet. He encountered Donald Avery in the hall.

"You have been telephoning?" Avery asked.

"No."

"Oh; you could not get your number?"

"I did not ask for it."

Eaton gazed coolly at Avery, knowing now that Avery had been at the other telephone on the line or had had report from the person who had been prepared to overhear.

"So you have had yourself appointed my—warden?"

Avery took a case from his pocket and lighted a cigar without offering Eaton one. Eaton glanced past him; Harriet Santoine was descending the stair. Avery turned and saw her, and again taking out his cigar case, now offered it to Eaton, who ignored it.

"I found Father asleep," Harriet said to Eaton.

"May I see you alone for a moment?" he asked.

"Of course," she said; and as Avery made no motion, she turned toward the door of the large room in the further end of the south wing. Eaton started to follow.

"Where are you taking him, Harriet?" Avery demanded of her sharply.

She had seemed to Eaton to have been herself about to reconsider her action; but Avery decided for her.

"In here," she replied; and proceeded to open the door which exposed another door just within, which she opened and closed after she had entered and Eaton had followed her in. Her manner was like that of half an hour before, when she showed him the grounds beyond the house. And Eaton, feeling his muscles tighten, strove to control himself and examine the room with only casual curiosity. It would well excuse any one's interest.

It was very large, perhaps forty feet long and certainly thirty feet in width. There was a huge stone fireplace on the west wall where the wing connected with the main part of the house; and all about the other wall, and particularly to the east, were high and wide windows; and through those to the south, the sunlight now was flooding in. Bookcases were built between the windows up to the ceiling, and bookcases covered the west wall on both sides of the fireplace. And every case was filled with books; upon a table at one side lay a pile of volumes evidently recently received and awaiting reading and classification. There was a great rack where periodicals of every description—popular, financial, foreign and American—were kept; and there were great presses preserving current newspapers.

At the center of the room was a large table-desk with a chair and a lounge beside it; there were two other lounges in the room, one at the south in the sun and another at the end toward the lake. There were two smaller table-desks on the north side of the room, subordinate to the large desk. There were two "business phonograph" machines with cabinets for records; there was a telephone on the large desk and others on the two smaller tables. A safe, with a combination lock, was built into a wall. The most extraordinary feature of the room was a steep, winding staircase, in the corner beyond the fireplace, evidently connecting with the room above.

The room in which they were was so plainly Basil Santoine's workroom that the girl did not comment upon that; but as Eaton glanced at the stairs, she volunteered:

"They go to Father's room; that has the same space above."

"I see. This is a rather surprising room."

"You mean the windows?" she asked. "That surprises most people—so very much light. Father can't see even sunlight, but he says he feels it. He likes light, anyway; and it is true that he can tell, without his eyes, whether the day is bright or cloudy, and whether the light is turned on at night. The rooms in this wing, too, are nearly soundproof. There is not much noise from outside here, of course, except the waves; but there are noises from other parts of the house. Noise does not irritate Father, but his hearing has become very acute because of his blindness, and noises sometimes distract him when he is working. . . . Now, what was it you wished to say to me, Mr. Eaton?"

Eaton, with a start, recollected himself. His gaining a view of that room was of so much more importance than what he had to say that, for a moment, he had forgotten. Then:

"I want to ask you exactly what my position here is to be."

"Oh," she said. "I thought that was plain to you from what Father said."

"You mean that I am to be kept here?"

"Yes."

"Indefinitely?"

"Until—as Father indicated to you on the train—he has satisfied himself as to the source of the attack upon him."

"I understand. In the meantime, I am not to be allowed to communicate at all with any one outside?"

"That might depend upon the circumstances."

He gazed at the telephone instrument on the desk. "Miss Santoine, a moment ago I tried to telephone, when I—" He described the incident to her. The color on her cheeks heightened. "Some one was appointed to listen on the wire?" he challenged.

"Yes." She hesitated, and then she added, in the manner in which she had directed him to the guard outside the house: "And besides, I believe there are—or will be—the new phonographic devices on every line, which record both sides of a conversation. Subject to that, you may use the telephone."

"Thank you," said Eaton grimly. "I suppose if I were to write a letter, it would be taken from me and opened and read."

She colored ruddier and made no comment.

"And if I wished to go to the city, I would be prevented or followed?"

"Prevented, for the present," she replied.

"Thank you."

"That is all?"

The interview had become more difficult for her; he saw that she was anxious to have it over.

"Just one moment more, Miss Santoine. Suppose I resist this?"

"Yes?"

"Your father is having me held here in what I might describe as a free sort of confinement, but still in confinement, without any legal charge against me. Suppose I refuse to submit to that—suppose I demand right to consult, to communicate with some one in order, let us say, the defend myself against the charge of having attacked your father. What then?"

"I can only answer as before, Mr. Eaton."

"That I will be prevented?"

"For the present. I don't know all that Father has ordered done about you; but he is awaiting the result of several investigations. The telegrams you received doubtless are being traced to their sources; other inquiries are being made. As you have only lately come back to America, they may extend far and take some time."

"Thank you," he acknowledged. He went to the door, opened it and went out; he closed it after him and left her alone.

Harriet stood an instant vacantly staring after him; then she went to the door and fastened it with a catch. She came back to the great table-desk—her blind father's desk—and seated herself in the great chair, his chair, and buried her face in her hands. She had seemed—and she knew that she had seemed—quite composed as she talked to Eaton; now she was not composed. Her face was burning hot; her hands, against her cheeks, were cold; tremors of feeling shook her as she thought of the man who just had left her. Why, she asked herself, was she not able to make herself treat this man in the way that her mind told her she should have treated him? That he might be the one who had dealt the blow intended to kill her father—her being could not and would not accept that. Yet, the only reason she had to deny it, was her feeling.

That Eaton must have been involved in the attack or, at least, must have known and now knew something about it which he was keeping from them, seemed certain. Yet she did not, she could not, abominate and hate this man. Instead, she found herself impelled, against all natural reason, more and more to trust him. Moreover, was it fair to her father for her to do this?

Since childhood, since babyhood, even, no one had ever meant anything to her in comparison with her father. Her mother had died when she was young; she had never had, in her play as a child, the careless abandon of other children, because in spite of play she had been thinking of her father; the greatest joy of childhood she could remember was walking hand in hand with her father and telling him the things she saw; it had been their "game;" and as she grew older and it had ceased to be merely a game—as she had grown more and more useful to the blind man, and he had learned more fully to use and trust her—she had found it only more interesting, a greater pleasure. She had never had any other ambition—and she had no other now—except to serve her father; her joy was to be his eyes; her triumph had been when she had found that, though he searched the world and paid fortunes to find others to "see" for him, no one could serve him as she could; she had never thought of herself apart from him.

Now her father had been attacked and injured—attacked foully, while he slept; he had come close to death, had suffered; he was still suffering. Certainly she ought to hate, at least be aloof from any one, every one, against whom the faintest suspicion breathed of having been concerned in that dastardly attack upon her father; and that she found herself without aversion to Eaton, when he was with her, now filled her with shame and remorse.

She crouched lower against this desk which so represented her father in his power; she felt tears of shame at herself hot on her cold hands. Then she got up and recollected herself. Her father, when he would awake, would wish to work; there were certain important matters he must decide at once.

Harriet went to the end of the room and to the right of the entrance door. She looked about, with a habit of caution, and then removed a number of books from a shelf about shoulder high; she thus exposed a panel at the back of the bookcase, which she slid back. Behind it appeared the steel door of a combination wall safe. She opened it and took out two large, thick envelopes with tape about them, sealed and addressed to Basil Santoine; but they were not stamped, for they had not been through the mail; they had been delivered by a messenger. Harriet reclosed the safe, concealed it and took the envelopes back to her father's desk and opened them to examine their contents preparatory to taking them to him. But even now her mind was not on her work; she was thinking of Eaton, where he had gone and what he was doing and—was he thinking of her?

Eaton had left the room, thinking of her. The puzzle of his position in relation to her, and hers to him, filled his mind too. That she had been constrained by circumstances and the opinions of those around her to assume a distrust of him which she did not truly feel, was plain to him; but it was clear that, whatever she felt, she would obey her father's directions in regard to him. And she had told that Basil Santoine, if he was going to hold his prisoner as almost a guest in his house strictly from communication with any one outside. Santoine, of course, was aware from the telegram that others had been acting with Eaton; the incident at the telephone had shown that Santoine had anticipated that Eaton's first necessity would be to get in touch with his friends. And this, now, indeed was a necessity. The gaining of Santoine's house, under conditions which he would not have dared to dream of, would be worthless now unless immediately—before Santoine could get any further trace of him—he could get word to and receive word from his friends.

He had stopped, after leaving Santoine's study, in the alcove of the hall in front of the double doors which he had closed behind him; he heard Harriet fasten the inner one. As he stood now, undecided where to go, a young woman crossed the main part of the hall, coming evidently from outside the house—she had on hat and jacket and was gloved; she was approaching the doors of the room he had just left, and so must pass him. He stared at sight of her and choked; then he controlled himself rigidly, waiting until she should see him.

She halted suddenly as she saw him and grew very pale, and her gloved hands went swiftly to her breast and pressed against it; she caught herself together and looked swiftly and fearfully about her and out into the hall. Seeing no one but herself, she came a step nearer.

"Hugh!" she breathed. Her surprise was plainly greater than his own had been at sight of her; but she checked herself again quickly and looked warningly back at the hall; then she fixed on him her blue eyes—which were very like Eaton's, though she did not resemble him closely in any other particular—as though waiting his instructions.

He passed her and looked about the hall. There was no one in sight in the hall or on the stairs or within the other rooms which opened into the hall. The door Eaton had just come from stayed shut. He held his breath while he listened; but there was no sound anywhere in the house which told him they were likely to be seen; so he came back to the spot where he had been standing.

"Stay where you are, Edith," he whispered. "If we hear any one coming, we are just passing each other in the hall."

"I understand; of course, Hugh! But you—you're here! In this house!"

"Even lower, Edith; remember I'm Eaton—Philip Eaton."

"Of course; I know; and I'm Miss Davis here—Mildred Davis."

"They let you come in and out like this—as you want, with no one watching you?"

"No, no; I do stenography for Mr. Avery sometimes, as I wrote you. That is all. When he works here, I do his typing; and some even for Mr. Santoine himself. But I am not confidential yet; they send for me when they want me."

"Then they sent for you today?"

"No; but they have just got back, and I thought I would come to see if anything was wanted. But never mind about me; you—how did you get here? What are you doing here?"

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

TREADING down the steps of fashion is a pleasant occupation. Kilted skirts and middies for the little miss are the proper attire and if one is a blonde and has very pink cheeks, she is entitled to a select style of palest color such as 1307 is wearing.

Since the plaid worn by 1293 is so extraordinary, the rest of the dress cannot afford to be outdone, so whether to be a middy or not a middy is the question. The happy medium is well done and goes perfectly with the jaunty plaited skirt.

Whose heart is so cold that it does not melt at once when seeing the gingham worn by Miss 1347? Out comes the pen and an order goes post haste for that for it is exactly the dress we simply have to have this Summer. Martha for one, is going to wear one—maybe two made like it but in different colors. Thank you, Dame Fashion, for sending us patterns so lovely.

Doesn't Lady 1386 remind you of an Episcopal minister? First her spiritual face with its long nose and dark dreamy eyes, and then the blouse which might have been designed from a vestment. Maybe she feels like chanting when she wears it. No matter, we like it exceptionally well and can get a mental picture of its effect in lavender and old blue, green and white, sand and brown, cream and vermilion, which by the way is quite the latest combination. Do have something with red on it if you wish to hold your own with tyrannical style.

Mrs. 9979 likes things plain, needless to say—fortunately she is beautiful enough to dare wearing a dress with no trimming, but we will say that it takes considerable nerve.

Indifference is the attitude of Betty. She is bored by this Fashion Show and would be just as well pleased if she could be hidden entirely by her friends. "Such a beastly bother," is her secret thought. However, she can afford to be independent for she looks sweet as sugar candy.

Even the curls are graceful which partly cover the dress presented by 1320. One might think that she was an old-fashioned girl since she still has those long golden locks which are distinctly a thing of the past, but her dress is far from old-fashioned, so we will have to say that she is so far advanced in her ideas even though she is young that she does as she pleases.

Somebody told Miss 1401 that she would look thin in long lines. "Use the effect of long stripes of braid and it will take off at least 10 pounds," they said. Easier than dieting and thoroughly charming as you see.

"There's your hat—what's your hurry?" we ask Irene.

"I am ready to run," she replies, "if they make fun of my diagonal stripes." But she need not have worried—(so often little girls worry over nothing) for we are captivated by those dashing stripes and wouldn't change a single line no matter which way they go.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 1320, Girls' Middy Dress—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards 36-inch dark material with 1⅝ yards 36-inch white material.

No. 1307—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch lining.

No. 1293—Girls' Middy Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 36-inch plain material with 1¾ yards 36-inch plaid material.

No. 1347—Ladies' Porch Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 yards 36-inch plaid material with ⅜ yard 7-inch white material for vest.

No. 1386—Ladies' Jumper Blouse—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards 40-inch material with ⅝ yard 36-inch material for trimming bands.

No. 9979—Stout Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 4⅞ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1143—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 36-inch contrasting for dress and 1¼ yards 36-inch material for guimpe.

No. 1346—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards 36-inch striped material with ½ yard 32-inch plain material.

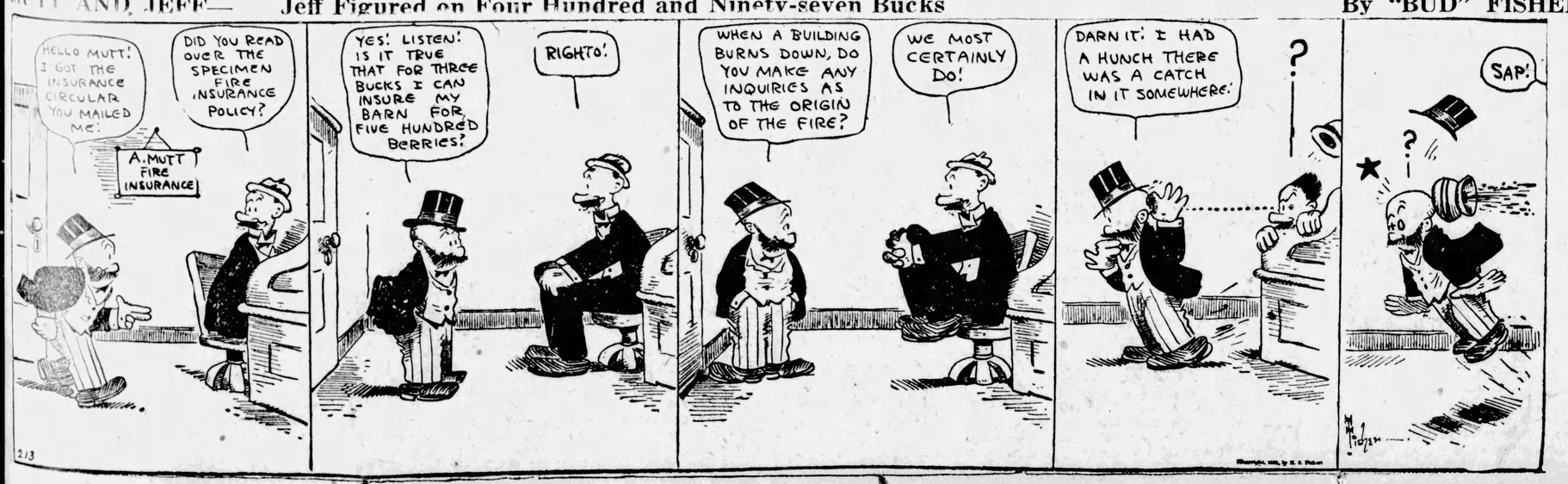
No. 1401—Ladies' Jumper Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards 32-inch material with 17¾ yards braid for dress and 1¾ yards 36-inch material for guimpe.

No. 1320—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards 36-inch checked material for dress and 1⅜ yards 36-inch material for collar, belt and guimpe.

Plan Gas War on Pests

Poison gas will be used in a territory-wide campaign against rats, which now cause losses in Hawaiian cane fields estimated at 10 per cent of each two-year outturn of cane. In Cuba and Porto Rica poisonous gases have been used successfully in combating rodent pests in the cane fields.

MUTT AND JEFF— **Jeff Figured on Four Hundred and Ninety-seven Bucks** By "BUD" FISHER


HELLO MUTT! I GOT THE INSURANCE CIRCULAR YOU MAILED ME.
A. MUTT FIRE INSURANCE
DID YOU READ OVER THE SPECIMEN FIRE INSURANCE POLICY?
YES! LISTEN! IS IT TRUE THAT FOR THREE BUCKS I CAN INSURE MY BARN FOR FIVE HUNDRED BERRIES?
RIGHTO!
WHEN A BUILDING BURNS DOWN, DO YOU MAKE ANY INQUIRIES AS TO THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE?
WE MOST CERTAINLY DO!
DARN IT! I HAD A HUNCH THERE WAS A CATCH IN IT SOMEWHERE!
?
SAP!
?
2/3

Rheumatism at 60

S. S. S. Thoroughly Rids the Body of Rheumatism Impurities.

Somebody's mother is suffering tonight! The scourge of rheumatism has wrecked her body; limping and suffering, bent forward, she sees but the common ground, but her aged heart still belongs to the stars! Does anybody care? S. S. S. is one of the greatest blood-purifiers known, and it helps build more blood cells. Its medicinal ingredients are purely vegetable. It never disarranges the stomach. It is, in fact, a splendid tonic, a blood maker, a blood enricher. It banishes rheumatism from joints, muscles and the entire body. It builds firm flesh. It is what somebody's mother needs tonight! Mother, if you can not go out to get a bottle of S. S. S. yourself, surely somebody in your family will. Somebody, get a bottle of S. S. S. now! Let somebody's mother begin to feel joyful again tonight. Maybe, maybe it's your mother! S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores, in two sizes. The larger size is the more economical.

How glorious you will feel, mother, when your rheumatism is all gone. Let S. S. S. do it. It will build you up, too!

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1922.

Light wines would get pretty heavy if legalized.

Some people are not thankful for what they have because the neighbors have more.

Congress is in pretty good shape if only one liar can be found among its large membership.

By the time the meek inherit the earth the inheritance tax probably will have been repealed.

Lima Beane says the human race, after thousands of years of improvement, has reached the point where each individual is pretty well satisfied with himself.

By Wednesday the Sunday beef roast has lost its appeal.

The shrewd politician is careful not to insult the intelligence of the people, notwithstanding he doesn't believe the people have much intelligence.

When a woman throws her hat into the political ring it will have to be a stylish bit of millinery. She'll never enter the game looking like an abandoned corset.

A long face doesn't mean a religious soul. Reverence isn't measured with a footrule.

One of the greatest responsibilities a woman has is that of selecting a suitable father for her children.

There is said to be room in America for only 90,000,000 more people. Of course, if they are home-grown Americans a few more can be crowded in.

The best thing made out of clay is a respectable human being.

Canada and the United States have been at peace for 104 years. A remarkable and satisfactory example of "shinnying on your own side."

There is less effort to give the people what they want than to make them like what they get.

Sooner or later the four-flusher gets caught by the man who plays life for what it is worth.

April at its best is a good enough month for anybody who doesn't want heaven on earth and no crops.

Money can't do everything but many people will do anything for money.

Nothing is funnier than the spectacle of an old soak whining for light wines.

Our troubles are like a pimple on the end of the nose, they look much bigger than they really are.

Men who are anxious to get to work in the morning and are again anxious to get home in the evening have the comin' and goin' spirit that makes a joy of life.

Notwithstanding the world is getting better there are some states in the United States where the roller towel hasn't been outlawed.

An objection to light wines and beer is the large amount a consumer has to consume to make a self-satisfied hog of himself.

Seems that the government at Washington ought to recognize Mexico by the cactus the cartoonists always put in the pictures.

If a woman wants to advertise her double chin all she has to do is to look down her nose.

Uncle John Rockefeller says he wants to live to be 100 years old. Well, if prices don't go up again, he can afford it.

In time of war we petition the Lord for victory and when victory comes we quit praying and begin braying over the cost.

Nothing is more astonishing than the way the fellow who says he is innocent will work to have his trial postponed.

It is possible that the protection of civil service might cause a man to become more or less negligent in the matter of making himself indispensable.

Good habits are the hardest to fall into.

After the marriage ritual has been changed to suit all concerned universal revision of the divorce laws may be taken up.

Roast chicken is a preserved egg at its best.

Babies are born in New York at the rate of one every nine minutes. A baby can't pick out its birthplace.

Life is too sweet to be loved fit to kill.

Public sentiment is usually one way in regard to the state of the weather, under casual circumstances. But put the matter to a formal vote and there would be a division of sentiment along partisan lines, with the Socialists against the two old parties and in favor of a big wind.

Every strike starts out to be a "finish fight." Hope doesn't get a toehold until there is talk of compromise.

An extreme radical is a man who would overthrow the government because there isn't enough nourishment in the mucilage on a postage stamp to sustain life.

Political candidates who broadcast their speeches radio will lose the prestige of personal contact and the favorable impressions usually made on an audience by ponderous paunch measurements.

Farmers and Middlemen

There is a story of a farmer who went to market with a calf hide and sold it for barely enough to pay for a pair of leather shoestrings. There is another farmer-calf story in which the whole calf is involved.

Mr. Farmer took the live animal to town and delivered it to the butcher with the remark: "I want you to save a hind-quarter for me." The butcher was out when the calf-raiser returned for his reservation of veal, but the clerk had it all figured out. For the calf delivered in the quick the farmer got one quarter of dressed calf and seven cents in cash.

These stories are elaborated, of course, but there is an element of truth in them, enough to illustrate conditions and reveal some of the things in the back of the farmer's mind. The producer isn't getting what is coming to him; that is the long and short of it. The remedy is still to be found.

"Pigs in Clover" was an interesting puzzle, but its solution was child's play compared with some of the problems that confront the farmer. There is a story of cabbage that is founded on fact. It is not related to the calf tale. Mid-Winter cabbage that costs housewives from six to eight cents a pound was grown by Texas farmers for $8.50 a ton, when marketed to the best possible advantage.

Freight charges on a ton of cabbage from Texas to St. Louis amount to $16.80; icing, $6.66 a ton. Add the grower's price and the cabbage is in the wholesale market at a cost of $31.96. For this ton of cabbage the consumer pays $120, or $88.04 more than it cost to get it into the warehouse. The farmer lost money, the railroads didn't make any, the wholesaler or middleman will not admit more than a reasonable profit and the retailer has a stack of Bibles on which to protest his honesty. An attack of indigestion on the part of the consumer is all that is needed to complete the cabbage tragedy.

Farming is a gripping romance of the soil. The landscapes are satisfying and the scenery is altogether beautiful. The business of production is a moving picture in greens and gold, silver and blue. But the tragedy comes with the business of marketing the products. It is a pathetic problem. To solve it heads are puzzling and brows are wrinkling.

Usually the most a farmer gets for his stuff is about 30 per cent of what the consumer is charged for it. To remedy this condition co-operative farm organizations are springing up throughout the country. How far they will get remains to be seen, but they are aggressive and determined. What is to happen to the middleman, to cold storage and to all the machinery of purchase and delivery between the producer and the consumer is a question of development.

Only the consumer's status is defined. He will remain a noncombatant, an innocent bystander. To the side that wins he will have to offer some plausible excuse for living.

Lewis on Public Ownership

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, told the house committee on labor that he saw nothing attractive or practical in the proposed nationalization of the coal industry. He would recommend government regulation, but he would have that kept "within limits to be defined by a judicial commission." And this, he said, must not include the power to fix prices. "The idea of government operation as the railroads were operated is repugnant."

Several incidents have tended to wean the ranks of labor of the notion that with the government ownership and management of industry the wage-earners would enter immediately into paradise. The experience of the postmen is one. Those men have beheld their fellows in private life outdistance them in income and known what it was virtually to be powerless to protest against their wrongs. Another disillusionment has been provided by the brethren of American labor unionists in Canada. Public management of industry there has weakened rather than strengthened the unions. The state railways of Germany were once described as ideal from the standpoint of the railway workers. Yet in recent months the German railway workers have asked to be "Stinnesized"—which is at the other extreme from state socialism. Every radical policy that has been advocated in the United States in the last 20 years has received a tryout in Russia. And in Russia, the labor unions have been practically outlawed and the individual laborer has been conscripted.

Whatever set of ideas, principles and policies that the labor leaders may subscribe to within the next few years one may feel certain that they will let the nationalization of industry alone except when they think that will frighten employers. Past history teaches few lessons. Contemporaneous history teaches many.

Thwarted Ambition

By reason of his calling, the bootlegger is of a retiring disposition. He no more desires public attention than a chicken thief. Which shows us again that few persons in this land—despite its singular opportunities—get exactly what they want.

For the bootlegger is in the limelight almost as much as Douglas Fairbanks. He cannot put up a mansion in a fashionable neighborhood without drawing the stares of everyone. He cannot invest in another bullet-shaped diamond and escape general comment. Wherever he goes he is pointed out so much that even once in a while the prohibition enforcement agents see him. He would prefer that his customers come to him circumspectly, but the crude, untactful fellows wear a broad path to his door—one so wide and so deep that, he fears, the police will have the curiosity to follow it.

One day the internal revenue officers advertise that if Mr. Bootlegger will come in and make his income tax returns the matter will go no farther. The next day he gets word through the newspapers that somebody proposes to question him as to whether the wood alcohol, fusel oil and analine dye of his stuff is of the purity consumers have a right to expect.

The bootlegger is preached about, lectured over and legislated against. Like all other rich men, he is on the fake stockseller's sucker list. He never knows what moment a delegation with a brass band is going to call on him and ask him to run for congress.

It is a hard life for a citizen who would like, above everything else, to keep in the densest shadows of obscurity. Years ago an author painted a pitiful picture of the "poor little rich child." How much harder is the career of the wealthy bootlegger, a gentleman who longs for invisibility and is as prominently before the public eye as a piece of jigsaw architecture!

The West's Dependence

Governor Allen, in his debate with Governor Miller, touched the edges of a subject whose importance is realized by comparatively few Americans. He said that the West always feared the "tragedy of transportation."

The country beyond the Appalachian mountains would ultimately have been settled even though the means of transportation continued to be the pack-mule, the horse-drawn wagon, the canoe and the Great Lakes schooner. But that settlement, without the help first of the canal boat and then of the railway car, would have been infinitely much slower than it was. The middle West probably would still be in the pioneer stage. The West beyond the Mississippi certainly would be.

The Erie canal was opened its full length in 1825. By that time and because of the waterway the cost of transportation of one ton of merchandise from Buffalo to New York had dropped from $100 to $8. By 1840, English economists were acknowledging that the price of food in western Europe was governed by the cheapness of transportation from the Great Lakes to New York via the canal. As the cost of traveling and shipping western products decreased, streams of emigrants poured into the West, the forests were felled to provide farm land, the prairies were broken for cultivation, cities came into being almost over night. It was transportation that made this possible. It is transportation which today permits western communities to thrive, western soil to be made to yield intensively, the western mines to be other than locally useful.

Try to imagine the trans-Appalachian region as it would be had neither canals nor railroads put it in touch with the seaboard. In the middle West a few good-sized towns would exist on the Great Lakes or upon navigable rivers. Here and there would be settlements forced to be contented largely with what they themselves produced. Swamps would be undrained. Land would be too cheap to warrant that labor. Most of the forests would be standing. A few miles back of the Mississippi would probably be a scattering of cattle ranches. West of them would be a wide domain for the trapper and the prospector.

Instinct compels the West to feel its dependence upon transportation even where it has not reasoned out the nature of its situation. It is concerned over the railroad problem, the matter of Great Lakes shipping and the opening of the St. Lawrence waterway when folk upon the seaboard, the road to the world starting from their doors, think of transportation in terms of railroad profits rather than of railroad service. The West fears the "tragedy of transportation." It cannot but fear it.

Post Mortem of Rebellion

The public debt of Mexico is $758,000,000—an imposing and terrifying total for a country that in spite of mines and oil wells is very poor indeed. There was a time when a nation could say it could afford the luxury of prolonged civil war. For when the affair was over it could start with something like a clean slate. But that was before the days of international credit. Now after a state has gone through rebellion and decided to give peace and order a trial again it finds that its interest bill has been running on inexorably throughout the period of zealous gunfire. A good deal of what Mexico must pay for are public works the revolutionists dynamited into wee, small pieces. Americans should count themselves lucky in that their rebellion was fought in a bargain period.

Nothing startling in Sam Blythe's declaration that the Republican and Democratic parties are dead. Both have been pronounced dead many times. Anyway, Sam isn't a coroner.

JAPS WELCOME WESTERN CIVILIZATION BUT CHINESE CLING TO ANCIENT BELIEF

(The Blade came to the conclusion some time ago that one of the vital points of news interest in the world immediately after the acceptance of the four-power treaty would be the Far East. Consequently a special writer with unusual equipment for the work was sent to the Orient to write a series of articles for this newspaper. Dr. Winter's timely series from Central Europe just after the armistice will be recalled by our readers.—Editor's note.)

BY DR. NEVIN O. WINTER.

Did you ever stop to think that one out of every four babies born in the world is Chinese.

Did you ever seriously consider the fact that fully one-fourth of the human race has a yellow skin, as we classify the people of China, Japan and Korea? This is an outstanding ethnographic fact that should ever be kept in mind. What does this mean for the future? What does it signify for the present? It is with the intention of studying this problem and attempting to understand some of the underlying facts that the present extensive journey has been attempted. The time seemed propitious to catch the reaction from the Washington conference, which was devoted largely to affairs of the Far East. It is the hope that some light may be shed on the Oriental problems in the articles that are to follow this preliminary one.

That East is East and West is West is an oft-quoted line. In it is contained an inherent truth. The two do not exactly meet, although in certain ports and commercial cities they rub elbows. The East still remains East. If the traveler journeys through Southeastern Europe to reach the Orient, the transformation is gradual after leaving Vienna. The Balkan states are simply stepping stones to the Orient. Most of us set our faces toward the West and move in the direction until we reach the East. By following the setting sun we eventually land in the land of the rising sun. By this route the mutation is abrupt. The boundary line is the broad Pacific.

Where Orient Begins.

Just where the Orient begins and the Occident ends is a geographical fact that has never been established. Navigators have fixed the 180th degree of longitude as a magic line. Here a day is arbitrarily added or dropped, according to the direction in which the ship is proceeding. The traveler eastward-bound loses a day from his life. On the westward journey this day is recovered, for one day is lived over again. One lady who was a table companion at the captain's table was in a quandary. She professed a faith that abjures meat on Friday, and it was on this day that we were to cross this line. She refrained from meat at lunch.

As we crossed the line at 3 o'clock, however, the captain assured her that he had immediately jumped ahead 24 hours and she ordered meat for dinner. The captain was right in a literal sense, although for the sake of convenience it was Saturday that was omitted from the ship's calendar. A little girl on the steamboat was almost inconsolable because this skipped-over day was her birthday. She overheard the conversation, but could not understand the occurrence. Gifts and a birthday cake did not assuage her grief. The real event had not happened. Had she been older, the omission might have been welcomed. But what an awful calamity if she had been traveling West a score of years later in her life? Two birthdays in 48 hours! Heaven help such an unfortunate feminine voter, who fears to tell her age at the polls.

Travelers Get Acquainted.

The observant traveler begins the process of orientalization long before the transpacific voyage has ended. During the 11 to 18 days at sea he is brought into contact with people from all parts of the Orient. There are passengers who have lived there for several decades and speak of Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila or Singapore in the same familiar way that we mention New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

There are few ships on which some Orientals do not travel. The Chinese usually predominate, for they prefer American boats, while most Japanese patronize their own ships. More than 50 Chinese, just returning from the armament conference, were fellow-passengers on the misnamed Pacific ocean, and a cultivated acquaintance with them, as well as with many Japanese later, developed many interesting racial characteristics.

The difference between the Mongolian—and, by the way, both Japanese and Chinese object to this designation, denying their affiliation with the Mongols—and the Caucasian is not in physiognomy alone. The divergence in mental processes is even more striking than either the color of the skin or the shape of the skull. We include the Japanese in one general classification, but there is a clear line of demarcation between these two yellow races. Japan is welcoming Western civilization. Rather she is feverishly adopting Western improvements—that is, the official and governing classes are. It is only these that really count in the Island Empire. China is resisting Western culture, although slowly—very slowly—yielding under the pressure of Europe and America. The Chinese mind has altered but little. The masses are wholly unaffected. The same is doubtless true of Japan, although in a lesser degree.

I have seen young Indian braves, who had graduated from the famous Carnegie Indian school, attired in blankets and dancing the tribal dances around the campfire—apparently entering into the ceremony with as much zest as the older members of the tribe who had resisted the advance of the white men in bloody contests. I have seen young Indian squaws, graduates of government schools for the copper-colored women, and who spoke perfect English, again living in tepees and carrying their papooses in the same way as their grandmothers several generations removed. The same phenomenon will be observed in China today. Men who have received all the book culture that the West can impart, return to their idols and accumulate as many plural wives as their station and religious belief permits.

We judge everything and everybody by our own standards, overlooking the fact that these Orientals had already developed a civilization while the Anglos and Teutons were still barbarians, and almost savages. They judge us by their standards, which are centuries older than our own. When the Chinaman, who has become somewhat occidentalized, returns to his native land he is overwhelmed by his environment and the powerful influence of an heredity that is deeply impregnated with superstition. These are facts that must be taken into consideration in passing judgment upon the Orientals.

Many Chinese Educated.

Many of the returning Chinese were highly educated. They seemed to have a thorough knowledge of world affairs and American politics. But the orientalism would occasionally crop out. In talking one day with one of the secretaries, a highly intelligent man who had earned a doctor's degree in the most famous German university, I remarked: "China advanced to a certain height in her development of civilization centuries ago and has since remained stationary, while the Western countries have continued to move forward."

"I am not so sure of that," was the carefully measured reply. "You have developed certain mechanical devices and appliances which make life more pleasant, but I am not convinced that the so-called western civilization is a success. We may have ceased to invent, but we have developed a philosophy and culture that may stand the test of time better than your own. I am not even sure that we will be bettered by the mechanical conveniences that you have perfected."

Of course you are astounded, and, perhaps, angered, at this seeming sneer at what we consider our greatest achievements. I am also equally convinced that he is wrong and we are nearer right. But our personal opinions do not alter the psychology of the case. We must recognize the fact that this mental attitude remains and is persistent.

Another younger Chinaman, a graduate of one of our largest American universities, was on board the steamer. He had remained in the United States for three years after graduation to study and travel. He was in somewhat more of a dilemma than his compatriot. And yet his contact with the West had not left the hoped-for impression.

Almost Afraid.

"What are you going to do when you get back to China?" I asked him.

"I do not know what I will do," he answered rather thoughtfully. "I know I am not an American and I fear I have drifted away somewhat from China. I don't know where I can be useful or whether I can be useful at all. I am almost afraid I will be a misfit in both countries. One would naturally think that he had been deeply impressed by Western culture. And yet I doubt it. In answer to a question about his religious convictions, he said he was going to embrace Buddhism on his return. He then launched forth into a eulogistic description of this queer Eastern philosophy which seems so strange and unthinkable to the Western mind. Buddhism and Occidentalism are, in my opinion, diametrically opposed. It develops a complacent mind and deadens the ambition to change existing conditions. After a few years this educated Chinaman will in all probability lose most of the Occidentalism that he imbibed in the American university.

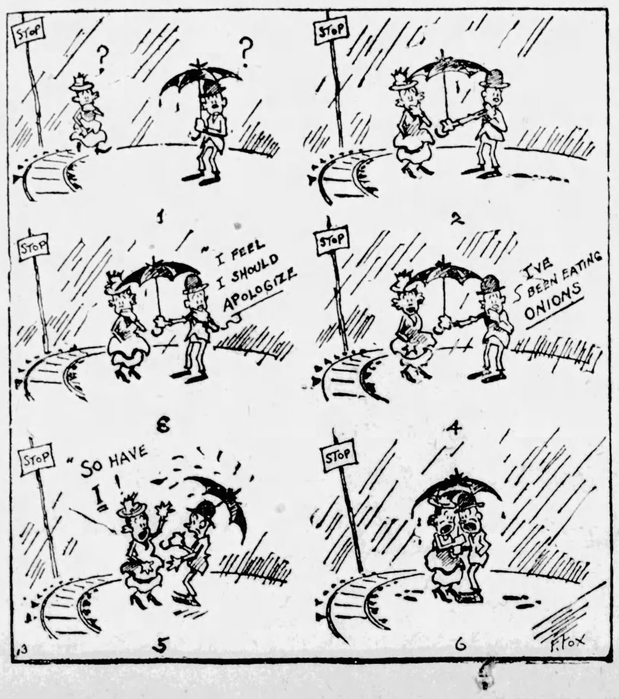
As an instance of the peculiar workings of the Oriental mind I might relate the experience of one of the transpacific liners. Practically all of them, including those operated by the shipping board, employ Chinese waiters, cabin boys and other helpers. There is always a head Chinaman, who is known as Number One. He is thoroughly conversant with English and mediates between officers and crew whenever that becomes necessary. He does no work himself. He receives the pay of each employe and no doubt deducts a "squeeze." One ship decided to pay the men directly and take a receipt from each man. Imagine the pursers' surprise when Number One appeared with a bucket. Into this receptacle each man dumped his pay as it was received. The old plan was immediately re-established.

Won't Speed Up.

The Chinese coolies will work just so fast and no faster. The steward on one of the liners was continually urging the coolies to work faster. One day he was taken sick with symptoms of poisoning. After he had recovered, one of the leaders said: "Steward he well now? Work Chinese boys too hard. Maybe he be good now."

The average Chinaman develops but little beard. Many of them scarcely ever shave, because it is not necessary. This peculiarity was the subject of conversation in the smoking room one evening. One of the Chinamen was very anxious to raise a beard. He envied the westerners their hirsute adornment. He talked excitedly to me one day. He had been shaving faithfully every day for several weeks and thought he could raise a moustache. At his request I rubbed my hand over that part of the face where the moustache usually grows, but could find no promise in the prospect. Not even a baseball nine could be located. He was very much crestfallen at my discouraging report. This proves that even the Chinaman may strive after the unattainable.

Chance Meeting of the Onion Eaters



Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Procession

THE roads are black with motor cars, they're whizzing all the day; and some are glittering like stars, and some are dingy gray; some drivers smoke their fine cigars, and some are smoking hay. I watch the long procession pass, it never has an end; by day and night men press the gas, more speed and pep to lend, and from the horns of tin or brass the wailing honks ascend. How many cars, I ask my aunt, would leave the big parade, how many fans would gallivant, if all their debts were paid? A million cars that chug and pant from this blithe scene would fade. If it were by the law decreed that men who dodge their bills were not allowed in cars to speed along the vales and hills, the traffic would be light, indeed, and void of present thrills. For men will burn old John D.'s juice, though credit fall apart; they owe the butcher for a goose, the baker for a tart; and yet they're scorching like the deuce, each in his buzz-buzz cart. I hold joyriding should be done when all our debts are paid, our creditors should have their mon, the bills should be defrayed, then we may let our wagons run, the ghosts of conscience laid.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

ABE MARTIN

We don't have t' stand on th' corner very long t' realize what a hard time the Follies must have scarin' up enough shapely girls t' give a show.

Thanks t' th' radio, a feller no longer has t' own a tuxedo suit t' hear good music.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Home Town

It doesn't matter much be its buildings great or small,
The home town, the home town is the best town, after all.
The cities of the millions have the sun and stars above,
But they lack the friendly faces of the few you've learned to love,
And with all their pomp of riches and with all their teeming throngs,
The heart of man is rooted in the town where he belongs.

There are places good to visit, there are cities fair to see,
There are haunts of charm and beauty where at times it's good to be,
But the humblest little hamlet sings a melody to some,
And no matter where they travel it is calling them to come;
Though cities rise to greatness and are gay with gaudy dress,
There is something in the home town which no other towns possess.

The home town has a treasure which the distance cannot gain,
It is there the hearts are kindest, there the gentlest friends remain;
It is there a mystic something seems to permeate the air
To set the weary wanderer to wishing he were there;
And be it great or humble, it still holds mankind in thrall,
For the home town, the home town, is the best town, after all.

(Copyright, 1922, by Edgar A. Guest.)

RUSSIAN ARMY GAS SQUADS TO BATTLE RATS AND MICE

Officers and soldiers who served in the Russian army poison gas squads are being pressed into service to exterminate great swarms of rats and field mice which are destroying the Spring sowings in the fields of the Southern Ukraine, says a Kharkoff dispatch. The crops in the infested areas were a failure last year and the origin of the recent swarms is unknown.

Is Queen of the Island

There is only one woman on South Georgia Island, burial place of Sir Ernest Shackelton. She is the wife of one of the keepers of a whaling station.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "Another movement for dropping the word "obey" from the marriage ceremony has been started. My wife didn't promise to obey me but if she had she wouldn't."

Life's Discomforts.

Paying installments on a player piano that you are tired of hearing.

When a newborn baby is of normal weight the neighbor women are disappointed because they have nothing to talk about.

TOWN GOSSIP.

Mrs. George says her husband can do almost everything except iron and she's sorry she didn't find out that he couldn't do that before she consented to marry him.

If George Washington was as truthful as tradition says he would have made a failure as an automobile salesman.

Don't raise your boy to be a wearer of spats, bell-bottomed trousers and a would-be mustache.

JIMMY'S ESSAYS

Babies.

Everybody loves a baby, even the neighbor women. We have a new baby at our house. He has come to stay. He couldn't talk and tell his name so Mamma and Papa gave him one. All I hear around here is baby this and baby that. I am left out in the cold. I'm surprised Mamma remembers my name but she does. I guess I'll have to stand for the baby though as the rest of the family likes him and I'm in the minority and that only rules when Mamma is in it.

All the neighbors are worrying about who the baby looks like. I don't know who as I only get to see him once a day. But the neighbor women come in groups to quarrel about whether he looks like Mamma or Papa and by the time they leave they don't speak to each other. One of them said it looked like Papa and another says to her that she ought to be ashamed to make fun of a little baby. I guess it looks just like a baby. I hope it grows fast as I want someone to play with. I haven't had anyone since the mamma of Billy, who lives across the street, called me a brat because I threw mud in Billy's face and now my mamma don't speak to her.—Jimmy.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To the World:
Dear People:

Much discussion has been under way for some time in this country about a girl dressing on $87.50 a year. She might be able to do this if she could buy her clothes by weight but no one sells them in that way. A married woman might be able to dress on that amount, too, if she had a stingy husband.

The sum of $87.50 used to be princely but the war changed all that as it has changed a lot of things besides the map of Europe. Nowadays $87.50 is a piffling little sum. A small boy can eat up that much candy in a week when before the war he used to be satisfied with a dime's worth on Saturday night. About the only person who appreciates $87.50 is the one who earns it. That's because he measures it by the amount of sweat that has issued from the pores of his brow. Measured in perspiration $87.50 is a fortune but the retailer who has something to sell makes it look like chewing gum money.

If you think it's possible to dress on $87.50 a year you are not in the habit of thinking much. Take it from one who has to pay the bills. I will try to prove my point.

In the first place every girl must wear a hairnet. Otherwise she would have to comb her hair once in a while. Hairnets are as necessary to the fair sex as collar buttons are to the sterner sex. The life of a hairnet is short, almost as short as that of a butterfly and it is short enough. How short depends upon whether the wearer is single or married. If single she requires a larger number of nets as sitting in a porch swing every Summer evening is exceptionally hard on hairnets. Husbands, however, never harm the hairnets. But every married woman requires at least one 10-cent hairnet a week which amounts to $5.20 in a year. An extra one is required for leap year.

Shoes and hats are also necessary articles in a girl's wardrobe. Her other clothes may be scarce but she hasn't become desperate enough to do without shoes and hats. Two pairs of shoes a year will set a girl back $22. No girl can get along with less than four hats a year, one for each season. There's the summer hat for Spring, the fall one for Summer, the winter one for Fall and the spring hat for Winter. At $10 each the annual hat bill amounts to $40. Now you see the hairnets, shoes and hats cost $67.20, leaving $10.30 for the rest of the outfit.

Now a ten-dollar bill won't go far in women's wear department especially if any of it goes for silk hose. Also there's paint and lipstick which are articles of wear since they keep the modern girl's face rather warm.

About the only way a girl can dress on $87.50 is for her to remain in bed all year so she can get along with only nightgowns. Chances are the majority of girls would be wearing more clothing if they did.

An economic expert,
Uncle Henry.

VARIETIES

Japan is increasing her purchase of German dyestuffs.

Australia has 24,600 returned soldiers who have settled on farms.

The largest hot springs in the world are at Thermopolis, Wyo.

Toll rates through the Panama canal approximate $1,000 an hour.

Egyptian law gave married women control over their own property.

Whist, played as long ago as 1500, was originally called "triumph."

James Watt, inventor of the steam engine, suffered from chronic headache.

Monks in the middle ages possessed not a single article of their own.

At 12 years old Beethoven was organist in a church in Germany.

Absence from church was a punishable offense in the seventeenth century.

The artificial flower industry in England employs more than 10,000 persons.

Great Britain has 43 war cemeteries in Italy, containing 23,000 graves.

There are more than 50 regularly registered women physicians and surgeons in Missouri.

A large meat store in San Francisco is selling women's silk stockings as a side line.

Some of the "letters that came" turn up in mailbags sent to the repair shops.

The hat worn by women in B. C. is stated to be very similar to models worn today.

Jumpers made of woven wool and laced up the front were worn by women many centuries ago.

Disabled officers of the regular army of the United States are entitled to three-fourths pay.

Approximately 39,000 British soldiers, including 2,000 officers, lost limbs during the World war.

Coos county, Oregon, is determined to exterminate coyotes and pays $8 for killing males and $15 for females.

In the French war zone there now has a population of 41,000. Bethune of 20,000 and Lens of 9,000.

The earliest designs for porcelain in China at Worcester, England, are believed to have been copied from the Chinese.

Threads of gold used in India in making lace are drawn out so fine that 1,100 yards of it only weigh one ounce.

An improved blow-out patch for tires has the edges positively locked together, which makes it much more enduring.

The modern Chinese woman is becoming a confirmed cigaret smoker. Seven billion cigarets were imported into China last year.

French railways will reserve special cars for mothers and babies traveling alone, if a bill now before parliament becomes a law.

Russia, prior to the World war, had an area of 8,647,655 square miles and was the most extensive dominion in the world.

The family of James Watt, inventor of the steam engine, had followed navigation and mathematics for more than 100 years.

A dry goods expert says that the number of women who take 46-inch bust size or over is about a third of the whole female population.

Because of the food shortage in Transcaucasia the people have begun to sell many rugs and the market thus offers alluring possibilities.

Esperanto, the only one of the so-called universal languages that shows any sign of survival, was invented by Dr. Zamenhof during 15 years captivity in a Russian prison.

The extraordinary durability of the ancient Egyptian mummy cloth is believed to be due to the fact that it was finished with a vegetable oil derived from the African castor bean tree.

In the villages in the Nice district, where the houses have flat tops, the natives make use of the roofs to house their smaller stock, such as sheep, goats and poultry.

Churches are making use of electric signs and are also using colored lights to make the scene more impressive and are using the light to display the beauties of the stained glass windows.

In the early nineties a party in Idaho was terrorized by a band of six stage-robbers, who, when rounded up at Salmon City, on April 1, 1892, were found to be all women dressed in men's clothes.

Owing to the housing shortage in Paris, the number of divorces granted has decreased. Unhappily married couples are continuing to share the house, as neither, it is said, can find other accommodations.

The most powerful aerial searchlight in the world has been constructed at Dijon, in France. Its light, it is said, can be seen for 200 miles. It is composed of eight arc lamps with a total power of 1,000,000,000 candles.

Queen Mary's colors are garnet red with a narrow blue stripe. The maids of honor and ladies in waiting to her majesty wear these colors as a badge, attached to which is the queen's initial in diamonds.

The defendant in a breach of promise case in England sought to justify his breaking off the engagement by declaring that the lady's heart had persisted in playing the ball when he had asked her to give it up.

The amice was a long cloth worn by priests and pilgrims in the old days, and is still preserved in the form of strips of embroidery worn over the shoulders of Roman Catholic priests and in the white bands worn by Protestant clergy.

Women employed in railroad shop work decreased 50.9 per cent from 1919 to 1920, according to statistics of the interstate commerce commission. Women employed in railroad work increased 18.5 per cent during the same period. Nearly 100,000 women are at present employed by the Class 1 railroads.

The amusement tax in Paris, which is devoted to the poor of the city, has produced a record for the 1921 total, 27,000,000 francs having been collected. That compares with 22,500,000 francs in 1920. There are 542 theaters, concert halls and motion picture theaters in Paris and 700 dance halls.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

A MODERN "TEMPEST"

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

...want to cele-...s birthday, ...e a Shakes-...enjoy read-...ssages and ...the works ...it will do no ...sages any-...

...ll familiar ...Aunt Martha ...ly so she ...d revised it ...his week's ...uch stuff as ...

...good after ...s of her ...his hands ...in the old ...

...fortunate ...a place to ...across our ...

...live alone ...quested his ...known any ...er and the ...them and ...the lum-...in work-...

...child, but ...ough to hear ...ervious man ...sition in the ...to me. He ...with the ...and now he ...should have ...

...wealthy man, ...ithy."

...by a knock ...unusual, for ...the door to ...ssed in city ...clothes. ...he said lift-...time notic-...daughter, ...camp and ...the storm."

...have lost your ...rest. This is ...suppose we ...

...sir," com-...accepted the ...moment's hesi-...thought these ...did know there ...ing up here."

...talked while Mary ...old blue china ...ed to her mother. ...discovery during ...Frederick was the president's son.

Mary went to tell the old lumberman to bring more logs for the fire because she had great news for him. "We have company," she announced to him excitedly, "a wonderful young man from the city, who has been camping and has lost his way."

"Huh," was all he said as he hobbled off to the woodpile.

Frederick had never seen anyone so lovely as Mary, and no wonder, for she was as sweet and innocent as the wood nymphs she imagined were her playmates. "Far different from the sophisticated girls back home," he mused. Adoration had come quickly to this young man's eyes and father played his part.

"Not much of a woodsman, are you?" he asked affecting a frown.

"Oh," thought Mary, "how can he be so rude to a guest."

Could she have read her father's thoughts, they would have been something like this:

"They are both in either's powers;
but this swift business
I must uneasy make, lest too light winning
Make the prize light."

And at the proper time (being a wise man) he left them.

Now any modern girl would have led Frederick on in a conversation so confusing, so beguiling, that he would never have guessed in a thousand years what she really thought, but Mary never having had any experience, knowing no artifice, said with her eyes looking straight into his, "I am so glad you have come, I like you. Will you stay here a while?"

"By the grace of the gods I will as long as your father wants me," answered Frederick, for the first time in his life actually meaning what he said to a girl.

Frederick remained a guest in the old home up in the woods for several days and he had made up his mind that he would not return without the fair Mary, if the fates were kind.

And the fates were kind, for when it is decreed that two shall wed, they have an eery way of throwing them together.

"What better revenge for my greedy brother could there be than this," thought Mary's father who knew full well that some day Frederick would be the president of the firm in his father's place. "He is a fine young man and he loves my daughter." He sauntered over to the old log chute and before they were aware of his coming, he heard them say.

"————— here's my hand
And mine, with my heart in't:—"

MERRY-GO-ROUND

...s our life exempt from pub-...haunt ...ringing in trees, books in the ...ming brooks, ...e stones and good in every-...not change it.

—As You Like It.

LIKE "ROUGHING IT."

...first letter to The ...You will let a West ...your little ...tucked from the W. ...as they are ...almost bare-...Well, I am a ...and tract with Ray ...fine fellow and a ...will try to describe a ...Creek in Kan-...Now that is a rough ...my yard and I like ...You would think by ...outlaws but we ...the outside ...mountains, plains ...God created for ...

...in Moundsville, Blue Creek, ...Pershing to ...We took a train ...to Hartland, ...Belmore, crossed ...more Creek, ...Gibson's and ...traveling the next ...The birds ...songs and the ...as the sun was ...of the hill ...and I were on ...mountains ready ...Blue Creek, ...ck in that ...interesting ...Great Smoke ...an old bear ...place to find ...lants. The ...found on the ...rock. It is a ...is at the cen-...00 feet high, ...high and 20 feet ...and back ...about two ...poisonous ...Va.

HIS WAS OVERLOOKED

...ects of writing ...der of The ...I read it ...ches when the ...written. I am ...Blade. There ...esting and in-...every week which I ...Welfare page is ...the land of ...having been ...not seen any ...At the pres-...ripe oranges, ...blossoms on the ...greatly appre-...ters from the ...birthday which ...of April. I ...rs old.—D. S., ...Florida.

SEND OUT BIT PIECES

...several letters to ...but I suppose they all ...any way to the waste ...at any rate I have only ...of them in print. My hus-...reader of The Blade and ...for a good many years. He ...couldn't get along very ...but it. We both always ...read the Household page ...Welfare, edited by A. P. ...who was in our village a few ...to give a very interesting ...and enjoyable talk. We all hope to hear him some time again.

The Blade is surely full of good reading all the way through. Rural Dale is quite a nice little village, thoroughly alive to any project that would promote the interest of village and vicinity. The worst feature in connection with Rural Dale are the awful roads which, at this time of year, are very nearly impassable. The people are talking about devising means whereby this vicinity can have improved roads. It remains to be seen whether their projects will materialize or not.

I read in the paper where there are quite a few shut-ins who would like to have silk and worsted pieces to make quilts and cushions. If they will write me and send me a self addressed stamped envelope, I can supply them as I have quite a few. —Mrs. O. W. Ross, Blue Rock, Ohio.

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES

We enjoy every bit of The Blade especially the Poets' Corner and Art in the Home. I am making a scrap book and putting all the hints and helps for housekeepers in it. I find so many good things. I am trying to find different entertainment for each month, as our Sunday School has a social about every two or three weeks and we all enjoy something different.

We have just started a class of young married people under 40 years of age and we have found that it has built up our Sunday School more than anything we have tried.

I try as many of the hints as possible and some I find very helpful. Did anyone ever try placing pins in at the edge of a hem, when hemming a dress or apron and folding it at the pins where the hem is to be and then basting and turning it under?

When washing lamp chimneys rinse in cold water and place on back of stove so they will steam dry and then wipe off the drops that are left with a dry towel.

When making icing take about one-half cup of white sugar and five tablespoons of milk and a small piece of butter and let boil together on stove until when dropped from a spoon it will begin to hair. Do not boil until it forms ball in cold water or it will be to hard. Toke from fire and beat about five minutes or until a little droped on your cake will not spread then spread as quickly as possible on your cake.—Mrs. A. L. Munn, Sayre, Pa.

Household Hints

Salads should be garnished after the dressing is added.

Spinach juice will color frostings and candies a delicate green.

Clam bouillon is delicious garnished with whipped cream.

Wrap meat balls inside of hot parboiled cabbage leaves and bake a light brown.

Corn pudding is nice sweetened with brown sugar and served with maple syrup.

A little bitter chocolate is nice grated over a sweet meringue.

A slice or two of lemon stewed with apples improves the flavor.

Boiled rice served with cream and dates is excellent for breakfast.

Orange-flavored gelatine is attractive served in orange shells.

Pressed chicken is nice served in a border of thinly sliced cucumbers and tomatoes.

Banana fritters should be served with lemon or currant jelly sauce.

Short and Sweet

We are such a happy lot of folks that it is to be expected that we must have a few sad things happen to us. All you boys and girls are going to feel badly when you read Sunny Jim's letter. Don't you love him for trying to keep up his sunny spirits? Don't you love him for his beautiful memory of "her"? Sunny Jim, you are more dear than ever to us now and your Aunt Martha wishes with all her heart that she could help to comfort you.

That is real trouble, but sometimes we have little heartaches that do not show. One of our cousins has been disappointed for a long time because her letters did not appear in the paper. She feels as though she had wasted her time. But Aunt Martha looks at it this way. If you care enough about all of us, to write, you have done as much toward helping your page as though you had a letter published every week. Your Aunt Martha reads every word and she loves every one of you and when she is forced to share her treasures with the greedy old wastebasket, "it hurts her worse than it does you." All through life you will find that certain people are an invisible force. Sometimes the things they do are never found out but the results of their efforts "carry on" forever. So when you don't find your letter that you have carefully written, remember that it is as much a part of the page as the ones that show. Keep right on. Your luck is sure to change and it is worth while. Our Household family is one of the happiest institutions in the country—at least that is the way Aunt Martha feels about it.

Babe of Washington has a bone to pick with Flossie. Flossie did not reckon with the Western maidens when she said she did not go to school because the school was 11 miles away. She and her two brothers have been to school every day this term and they live 15 miles from their school. But here is the secret. They drive. Babe is a student if Aunt Martha is any good at reading between the lines. Keep up the good work Babe and write us again. We expect a reply from Flossie too. By the way, Babe won a debate about Lincoln and Washington, having Lincoln's side. Once Aunt Martha won a debate against Washington's generalship, claiming that Napoleon was the greater general. However the Father of Our Country was so much greater than most people that we cannot pay him enough respect.

Can you guess what state Mountain Lad comes from? The state flower is dogwood. Mountain Lad asked for just one cousin and that was Sunny Jim.

Crippled and deprived of many pleasures is one of our family who will be 17, April 30. She would enjoy a card and letter shower on her birthday and we are glad she told us about it. Her address is Miss Ethel Bias, R. F. D. 1, Box 31, West Hamlin, W. Va.

Hoosier Hoodlum "got to worrying" over the absence of Blackberry Finn who sent out a challenge to debate with anyone, but H. H. claims that since he nibbled on his fish hook, B. F. has disappeared. This surely will bring him back.

Art in the Home

Garden Apron and Cushion.

Having a garden is hard on the knees, but we know a way to get round it. Make a medium soft cushion with cretonne on one side and oilcloth on the other. Stitch around the edge and when you

spade and dig and plant, you can center you attention on the aches in your back for your knees will be comfy. The cushion can be used all through the season as mud cannot hurt the oilcloth.

At the same time, it is always a comfort to have your tools at hand which so often are down by the radishes when you have progressed as far as the beans.

Make an apron to match the cushion. Use cretonne with a deep pocket lined with oilcloth. Stitch the pocket so as to form three sections and you can stuff them full of muddy trowels, tiny hoes and rakes which are so necessary to the amateur gardener, and go your way, contented and happy.

After cleaning your tools, it is not a bad plan to keep them wrapped in your apron for use the next time. You will find this set a great convenience and furthermore it will add that much more style to your garden.

Black oilcloth is the best to use and dark cretonne or plain material which will stand wear and not show the dirt. Usually garden dirt is clean and can be easily brushed off.

These Women Rule Town

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SOMETHING Shakespeare overlooked for a perfectly good plot was a village where every political office was held by a woman. This year in Des Lacs, North Dakota, the women put a complete opposition ticket of their own sex into the field and won from the men 2 to 1. The men will have to "watch out" now or they will be confronted by a fair police woman and marched right off to jail.

From left to right, front row, are Mrs. H. L. Halverson, chairman of the board of trustees; Mrs. T. M. Filbert, trustee, 3rd ward; Mrs. G. J. Johnson, trustee, 2nd ward; Mrs. Shaffer, treasurer. Top row—Mrs. R. M. Varnes, justice of the peace; Mrs. F. H. Ward, marshal; Mrs. E. C. Kinyon, clerk; Mrs. D. E. Berry, assessor.

BOYS AND GIRLS

When daffodils begin to peer,
With heigh! the doxy over the dale,
Why, then comes in the sweet o' the year,
For the red blood reigns in the Winter's pale. —Winter's Tale.

TROUBLE FINDS SUNNY JIM

It was so kind of you to ask me back again into your happy circle, but I am afraid if I should contribute a letter now for publication that I would have to forfeit my name, because I am so blue.

God called my dear mother home on March 20 and since then it has been almost impossible to see the sunny side of things. I have been trying to make myself believe that it was for the best, but it is so hard to give up the one that we love best in all the world. Mother has always had first place in my heart and when she was taken without hardly a moments warning, it seemed that it was almost more than we could bear. I am proud to say that I had a good Christian mother. My sister and I were with her when the end came, and her last words were an assurance that she was just going home. All that I can do now is to live the kind of life that she always wanted me to live so that we can meet again some day.

Thanks so much, Aunt Martha, for giving my last letter (which I signed Jiggs) a place in your Boys and Girls page. I was so happy when I wrote that letter, but it was only ten hours later that the blow fell.

Although the shadows are dark now, I am still striving to be.—Sunny Jim.

LIKE WINTERGREEN?

Have been a silent reader of our dear old Blade for ever so long. Mr. Wastebasket, if you eat my letter, may you have indigestion for a week! So you have fair warning. What's keeping you B. B.? Prairie Rose, Lavant Owen, Arthur McIntosh and Rhyme Stringer, come again. King Philip, can't you desert your company for one little hour. I liked the story "A Man for the Ages" and I like the present story, "Blind Man's Eyes." Have I a twin? I will be 22, August 18.

My favorite hobby is reading books and riding horseback. What has become of J. V.? How many readers like music? I love it but cannot sing, or play any instrument.

I saw a bunch of bluebirds and robins the other day. They make one think of Spring flowers, m-m-m-m! Who likes winter-green? "Let's go for a hike to the woods near here and on a rocky cliff, we will find "scads" of it. Look out, B. B., or you will get a ducking, for there is a 10 foot drop into the stream that flows beneath the rocks.

I am a camera crank and would like to exchange picture with boys and girls from different states. We have been having quite a rain which raised the creeks so we have not had any mail for two or three days. Sure miss the mail man when he cannot come. Well had better cut this short or Aunt Martha will be sure to give this to Mr. W. B. for lunch. He won't need anything else if she does. Remember the old song, "Try, Try, Again"? That's me.—Kay of Ohio.

HAPPY ON FARM.

May I come in for a short time, please? I do want to see Aunt Martha. We've taken The Blade for a long time and I've been so interested in the cousins' letters, or letters from the far away boys and girls. They seem like cousins really because they are so friendly and nice. Now I am going to use all the pluck I can scare up and write to the Household page. I live on a farm in southern New York with my grandparents. I love farm life and know I wouldn't be contented anywhere else. I have a good many pets to care for, which are rabbits, pigeons, a pet lamb (I call him Jumbo because he is so uncommonly large and clumsy), and a white and maltese kitten named Snowball.

How many of you like music? It is my hobby. If any of you have the song, "Just Like a Gypsy," I would gladly pay you for it if you will send it to me.

When I get The Blade, I always turn to the Household page first to look over "Mixing With Martha," 'cause I do like her recipes so much, and say, Aunt dear, I have some recipes I will send you if you want me to, as I love to cook and do all kinds of housework.

Wonder if I have a twin? I was 17 March 11.

Mrs. Mahoney, I do hope the sun will shine on your bed this lovely month. Aren't you glad Spring is here? I am. It seems we have so much to be thankful for when the robins and bluebirds come. The birds give new life to every living thing with their gladsome songs. Love to you all.—Mignonette.

BOB, WHO ARE YOU?

Anne of Green Gables, may I come help you plan for Anne's House of Dreams. Don Quixote, you are some writer. Did some one say that you are a boy? I just bet that Bachelor Billy "went an' done it," and has someone to bake his pies without burning them! How about it? Who is this "Bob"? Who can it be? I guess you are right, Rube of West Virginia, all Bob has to do to get lost is wander out in the West Virginia hills in a snow storm.

On the hill back of our home tonight there has been a lot of signaling done by flash light and I expect it was answered on the opposite hill.

Here this week is an ex-soldier's letter. I am agreeing with him about The Blade. Really I hardly know how these long days would pass without it and the kind cousins' help. Three cheers! Vive-la Blade!

J. V., keep studying. There is a lot to learn about our dear old America, the land of my birth, the dearest, the greatest, the sweetest on earth.—Buena Davis.

SUGAR TREES ARE GONE

Can you all make room for another West Virginian and an old maid at that? I do enjoy reading the Boys' and Girls' column and all the rest of The Blade. I wrote once before and landed in Short and Sweet. I enjoy Weary's letter and also Jigg's from Maryland on sugar making. In this part of West Virginia, we all used to enjoy making sugar but alas that is of the past here as the timber men have cut all our big sugar trees down. Timber of all kinds is scarce as this is the oil territory and it takes lots of timber for oil rigs.

Have I a twin? My birthday is August 11. So far I have not noticed anyone's birthday on the same date. —An Old Maid from W. Va.

SPRING IN THE MOUNTAINS

We have long been readers of The Blade and always read the Household page first. We have wanted to join the Blade cousins for a long time but couldn't get up courage to write.

How many of you like the Springtime best? We do for it is the gladdest time of all the year when Nature dresses in her brightest hues. The birds seem to be so happy that they wish to tell the whole world that "Spring is here."

We live in the beautiful little mountain state of West Virginia, and there is no place on earth that we love more dearly than our state. We are surrounded by mountains and they are very beautiful especially in Spring and Autumn. Nothing gives one greater pleasure than roaming through the forests and studying nature.

What has become of Lavant Owen, Prairie Rose, Johnny Funnyman, Anne of Green Gables and Bachelor Billy and all the rest of you?—The Mountaineers of West Virginia.

American Birthdays

April 21, 1818—Henry W. Shaw, (Josh Billings), humorist.

April 22, 1786—Amos Lawrence, merchant and philanthropist.

April 23, 1834—Chauncey M. Depew, railroad president and senator.

April 24, 1841—John B. Herreshoff, blind boat builder.

April 25, 1826—William Deering, manufacturer.

April 26, 1820—Alice Cary, author and poet.

April 27, 1822—Ulysses S. Grant, United States president.

To Clean Leather

Grease stains on leather may be removed by applying benzine or pure turpentine. Wash the spots over afterward with well-beaten white of an egg or a good leather reviver.

Our Correspondents

Mrs. Walker one of our readers enjoys the old songs in the Poets' Corner and thinks they seem to have much more to them than the new ones. After reading the letter "Through the Dells Next," she says she is one who will be glad to hear more about the Dells.

For the reader who asked how old Paul was when he made his journey to Damascus. He was about 30 years old.

Every so often readers ask Aunt Martha about the subscription rates for The Weekly Blade. The information can be found in the upper left hand corner of the editorial page every week. Sometimes there seems to be some doubt as how to address letters to the Household page. Either use The Toledo Weekly Blade, Household Page, Toledo, Ohio; or Martha Holden, Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio. One time some months ago a letter came from way out West addressed simply to Martha Holden, without another word on the envelope, but it was delivered which seems most remarkable. However we don't advise anybody else to try it.

One of our friends answers the request for a recipe to blue gun barrels as follows: The gun barrel should first be cleaned free from grease, oil or varnish. Dissolve four and one-half ounces hyposulphite of soda in one quart of water, and make another solution by dissolving one-fourth ounce acetate of lead in one quart of water. Mix the two solutions and heat to the boiling point in a porcelain dish or stone pot. Warm the cleaned gun barrel and using a piece of sponge tied to a stick, smear it with the hot solution. When the color has developed wash the gun barrel, wipe dry and finish with boiled linseed oil.

To brown gun barrels mix chloride of antimony to thin creamy consistence with olive oil. Heat the iron slightly, dress evenly upon its surface with the mixture and leave until the degree of browning desired is produced. I would advise persons using these recipes to try them first on some piece of metal to find the length of time taken to get desired results.

Help! Miss Florence Anderson, Hillsboro, Ohio, R. 9, is looking for recitations and dialogues suitable for a Mothers' Day program. Who would like to come to the rescue?

Miss Goldie Synder, Cameron, W. Va. R. D. 2, asks for material about Edgar A. Guest and his works, something suitable for an essay on Home or How to Make Home Worth While.

Snatches From W. B.

I am a farmer's girl. I live a mile and a half from school. I will be 16, July 2. I love to read The Blade. —Brown Eyed Flop from W. Va.

My father was a soldier in the Civil war. He will be 76, May 19. My brothers were both in the World war. One has a Distinguished Service Cross. How many of you cousins like to fish? I do. I suppose you have all heard the story about the Six Lakes and eight more. That is nearly like it around here.—A Michigan Jewel.

I live real close to Symes Creek and when it rains hard all night it overflows until I can't get over the creek to school.—Lonely Chrysanthemum of Ohio.

I am a farmer and surely enjoy farming. I am a lover of books and flowers. Come again Humpty Dumpty. How do you stand such cold weather up there?—Just Me of Illinois.

Keystone Lassie, I think your letters are lovely. Also Humpty Dumpty, Mountain Girl, Robinson Crusoe and so many more.—Pennsylvania Bum.

Aunt Martha said we were all welcome so come on and don't be afraid. Buckeye Hillikan, please come again. There are so many cousins who write interesting and cheering letters that there is not room to ask for them all.—Snuggles of W. Va.

The robins and blue birds have been here for nearly a month now and the wild flowers are starting to bloom.—Curls of W. Va.

POETS' CORNER

Song of James Bird

Editor Blade—Someone asks for the song of James Bird and I find a copy by C. J. Sabin of Illinois, as he remembered it. I find some parts are different from what I heard it 75 years ago and will give the words as I remember them.

Mr. Sabin states that Bird fought very valiantly in Perry's victory and then went to work for a man named Waterman, near Gowanda, N. Y. Waterman owed Bird wages and took him to Buffalo, but finding the troops had left there, went to Erie, telling him he would get the money for him there. Instead of doing so he turned him over to the U. S. troops as a deserter and received the reward for returning a deserter. J. M. Baker, Ojai, Cal.

Sons of Freedom, listen to me,
And ye daughters, too, give ear;
You a sad and mournful story
As was ever told shall hear.

Hull, you know, his troops surrendered,
And defenseless left the west,
When our forces quickly assembled,
The invader to resist.

Among the troops that marched to Erie,
Were the Kingston volunteers;
Captain Thomas then commanded,
To protect our west frontiers.

Tender were the scenes of parting,
Mothers wrung their hands and cried;
Maidens wept their swains in secret,
Fathers strove their tears to hide.

But there's one among that number,
Tall and graceful in his mien,
Firm his step, his look undaunted,
Scarce a nobler youth was seen.

One sweet kiss he snatched from Mary,
Craved his mother's prayers once more,
Pressed his father's hand and left them
For Lake Erie's distant shore.

Mary tried to say, farewell James,
Waved her hand, but neither spoke.
Good-bye, Bird, may heaven protect you
From the rest the parting broke.

Soon he came where noble Perry
Had assembled all his fleet;
There the gallant Bird enlisted,
Hoping soon the foe to meet.

Where is Bird? the battle rages;
Is he in the strife or no?
Now the cannons roar tremendous;
Dare he meet the furious foe?

Ah! behold and see with Perry,
In the self-same ship he fights;
See his messmates fall around him,
Nothing can his soul affright,

But behold! a ball has struck him;
See the crimson current flow.
Leave the deck exclaims brave Perry;
No, cried Bird, I will not go.

Here on deck I take my station,
Ne'er will Bird his colors fly;
I'll stand by you gallant captain,
Till we conquer or we die.

So he fought, though faint and bleeding,
Till our "stars and stripes" arose;
Victory had crowned our efforts,
All triumphant o'er our foes.

And did Bird receive a pension?
Was he to his friends restored?
No; nor never to his bosom
Clasped the maid his heart adored.

And there came most dismal tidings,
From Lake Erie's distant shore;
Better if poor Bird had perished,
Mid the battle's awful roar.

Dearest parents, says this letter,
This will bring sad news to you;
Do not mourn your first beloved,
Though this brings his last adieu.

I must suffer for desertion,
From the brig Niagara;
Read this letter, brothers, sisters,
'Tis the last you'll have from me.

Sad and gloomy was the morning,
Bird was ordered out to die;
Whose the heart not dead to pity,
But for him will heave a sigh?

Lo! he fought so brave at Erie,
Freely bled and nobly dared;
Let his courage plead for mercy,
Let his precious life be spared.

See! he kneels upon the coffin,
Sure his death can do no good;
Spare him! Hark! Oh God they've shot him,
See! his bosom streams with blood.

Farewell Bird, farewell forever,
Friends and home you'll see no more;
But his mangled corpse lies buried,
On Lake Erie's distant shore.

The words "Spare him! Hark! Oh God they have shot him," are said to have been uttered by Commodore Perry, who had ridden on horseback from Buffalo to Erie to save Bird's life, arriving just as the volley was fired that killed him.

We Have Heard the Joyful Sound

We have heard the joyful sound;
"Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"
Spread the tidings all around;
"Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"
Bear the news to every land,
Climb the steeps and cross the waves;
Onward! 'tis our Lord's command;
"Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"
Waft it on the rolling tide;
"Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"
Tell to sinners far and wide;
"Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"
Sing, ye islands of the sea,
Echo back, ye ocean caves;
Earth shall keep her jubilee;
"Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"
Sing above the battle strife;
"Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"
By His death and endless life,
"Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"
Sing it softly through the gloom,
When the heart for mercy craves;
Sing in triumph o'er the tomb;
"Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"
Give the winds a mighty voice;
"Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"
Let the nations now rejoice;
"Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"
Shout salvation full and free,
Highest hills and deepest caves;
This our song of victory;
"Jesus saves! Jesus saves!"

The Faded Coat of Blue

BY J. H. M'NAUGHTON.

My brave lad he sleeps in his faded coat of blue;
In his lonely grave, unknown, lies the heart that beat so true.
He sank, faint and hungry among the famished brave,
And they laid him, sad and lonely, within his nameless grave.

Chorus

No more the bugle calls the weary one;
Rest, noble spirit, in thy grave unknown,
I shall find you and know you among the good and true,
Where a robe of white is given for the faded coat of blue.

He cried: "Give me water and just one little crumb,
And my mother she will bless you through all the years to come;
Oh, tell my sweet sister, so gentle, so good and true,
That I'll I'll meet her up in heaven in my faded coat of blue!"

Chorus

"Oh!" he said: "my dear comrades you cannot take me home
But you'll mark my grave for mother; she will find it if she comes.
I fear she will not know me among the good and true,
When a robe of white is given for the faded coat of blue."

Chorus

No dear one was by him to close his sweet blue eyes,
And no gentle one was night him to give him sweet replies,
No stone marks the sod o'er my lad so brave and true,
In his lonely grave he sleeps, in his faded coat of blue.

Chorus

Poems Wanted

The following songs and poems have been requested for publication in the Poets' Corner. The Deathbed of Benedict Arnold; Johnstown Flood; Me and Pap and Mother; I Am Going to Leave Old Dixie; My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean; Listen to the Hound Bells; Oh the Graves on the Green Hill; There Is a Low Green Valley; The School House in the Woods; No Home, No Home, Cried a Little Girl; Sweet Sailor Boy; Old Uncle Ned; Blue Eyed Ellen; Shed Not a Tear; When I Am Gone; Snow Dear; Georgie Valentine; In a Lonely Valley Where the Violets Fade and Bloom; My Ma, My Ma; The Irish Jubilee; Come to the Church in the Wildwood; Go Feather Your Nest; Pearl Bryant; Jessie James; Three Leaved Shamrock; Violets Bloom and Fade; Johnny Get Your Gun; I Hardly Think I Will; Little Bessie; All By Myself; The Old Rugged Cross; Ellen Smith; Whoa Muley Whoa; Well of Saint Keen; Clancy's Wooden Wedding; Mammy; We'll Build a Sweet Little Nest, Somewhere in the West; Package of Old Letters; The Mistletoe Bough; The Pride of Glencoe; Sherman's March to the Sea; If You Can't Get a Girl in the Summer Time; The Message; Don't Cry Little John Hardy; Selections from The Deserted Village by Oliver Goldsmith; A Farewell Address; Dreams of Long Ago; The Man from the Crowd by Sam Walter Foss; The Gypsy Trail by Kipling; I'd Like to Be a Soldier; Turkey in the Straw; Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight; Smiles.

Mixing With Martha

Onion Farci

Peel large, white onions, remove a portion of the inside, and cook them in boiling water for five minutes. Drain. Stuff with equal parts of soft stale bread crumbs and any kind of cold chopped meat, mixed and seasoned with salt, pepper, chopped parsley and a suggestion of Worcester sauce. Moisten with hot water, stock or gravy. Place a strip half an inch wide of red or green pepper around the cut edge and bake until onions are soft.

Codfish Rabbit

Melt one tablespoon of butter in the upper part of the chaffing-dish, blend with it one tablespoon of cornstarch. Add one cupful of hot milk gradually, and season with a dash of paprika. Cook until smooth, then add three-quarters of a cupful of grated cheese and a cupful of codfish previously soaked with cold water and then flaked. As soon as the cheese is melted, stir one well-beaten egg in quickly, add one tablespoon of lemon juice and serve on crisped wafers.

Beef Loaf.

Three pounds beef from the round; one-half pound fat salt pork; grind with meat grinder; add one cup of cooked rice, one tablespoon salt, scant tablespoon pepper, one egg well beaten, one teaspoon sage, pinch cayenne pepper; mix all together, form into loaf, roll in cracker crumbs, place on top slice of salt pork and bake one and one-half hours in moderate oven.

Rabbit Pie.

Clean, dress and cut up the rabbit. Put in stew pan with onion, parsley, etc.; cover with water and cook slowly until tender. When half done add salt and pepper. Put a small cup in the center of baking dish, put the rabbit meat around it, cover with pie crust. Make incisions in the crust so that the steam and gas may escape. Wet the edges of the crust and put on a little edge of crust around the pie. Bake in the oven until the crust rises and browns.

Temptation Sandwiches

To a half-pound of cooked hamburg steak add a half cup of stewed tomato, season well with salt, pepper and a pinch of nutmeg. Make small sandwiches, press firmly together and dip in the egg mixture given for the ham sandwiches. Fry quickly, put on a hot platter and serve at once, with hot mashed potatoes and peas.

PAINS SO BAD WOULD GO TO BED

Two Women Tell How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Stopped Their Suffering

Iron Mountain, Mich.—"I had terrible pains every month and at times had to go to bed on account of them. I saw your advertisement and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with very good results. I can work all day long now at my sick time. You may use these facts as a testimonial and I am recommending the Vegetable Compound to my friends."—Mrs. A. H. GARLAND, 218 E. Browo St., Iron Mountain, Michigan.

Xenia, Ohio.—"Every month I had such pains in my back and lower part of my abdomen that I could not lie quietly in bed. I suffered for about five years that way and I was not regular either. I read an advertisement of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other women, so I decided to try it. It surely has helped me a lot, as I have no pains now and am regular and feeling fine."—Mrs. MARY DALE, Route 7, Xenia, Ohio.

If you suffer as did Mrs. Garland or Mrs. Dale, you should give this well-known medicine a thorough trial.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

ROOSTERS DON'T LAY— Farmer Plays Trick

"Say, Mister, don't you want to buy some chickens today?" This is what a farmer said to a green looking man who was walking through a city market, near the close of a market day.

"No, I don't want any chickens today," said the greenhorn. "Why, Mister, you like nice fresh eggs for breakfast now and then, don't you?" said the farmer. The green fellow stopped and looked at the chickens and said: "All right; I will buy your dozen chickens as I like fresh eggs better than any thing."

The bargain was closed. The chickens changed owners. The greenhorn took them home and took good care of them and fed them fancy food and was as good to them as possible. But his chickens did not furnish any fresh eggs. He could not understand whether they had gone on a strike or something else was wrong.

He called in a friend. The friend looked at them once and said, "you dunce, of course you will get no eggs; you have a dozen bachelor roosters and they won't lay fresh eggs or any other kind of eggs."

Then the greenhorn, who had always lived in the city, got mad. He said mean things about farmers. After while he got over his bad humor and saw the joke was on him. He laughed and decided to grow chickens of his own. He did. He is today one of the expert judges of poultry. He knows all about them. He can lecture and entertain a crowd in country, town or city. His name is Len Lanius.

Lanius is a great fellow to talk to boys and get on good terms with them on short notice. We met him on the train. He says that he would like to shake hands with the farmer who sold those fresh egg roosters to him years ago. He is willing to testify that this incident was a turning point in his life and has been worth a small fortune to him. Is it true that farmers will sometimes play tricks on the other fellow? Well, a lot of things have been put over on him and he may feel that he has a right to get even once in a while.

DID YOU EVER FIGHT— Is It Part of School?

"How many of you men had a fight when you went to school?" We asked 200 business men this question. Every hand went up.

"How many of you boys have had a fight and know how to fight?" We asked 50 boys this question and every hand went up.

"How many of you boys have been licked in a fight?" Less than half the hands went up. It's natural. Mighty few of us are ever glad we got licked. We talk louder when we tell of our success than we do when we tell of our failures.

Men are big boys. Boys are little men. Human nature is much the same in both. Can a boy be a real boy and not fight once in a while? Dare we go back to boyhood and review our own case and feel sorry that we had a few fights along the pathway of youth?

Is not youthful fighting, after all, a part of a boy's education? We may not at first thought agree to this, but do you know of any worthwhile boy who did not fight a few battles? In a boy's fighting life he gets licked about as often as he trims the other fellow. It gives a youngster a little confidence when some smart boy tries to bully and mistreat him to just wade in and teach the bully a lesson.

Some of those who have made a study of boys say that they ought to be taught that it is right to fight when it is right to do it and in seif defense. The boy that will resent some slam or insult to his mother has rich red blood and will get votes some day if he wants them.

In talking to boys about this subject, wise judgment should be used or they will get the wrong impression. They must be told to fight only when necessity demands action on their part and then to fight fair and not unfair. Nobody has any respect for a coward. Boys are not in the sissy class if they hope to win the king row or make a homerun.

BIG LOAD TO CARRY— Debt, Taxes—Interest

Too many public officials have been too willing to run the public into debt. They failed to heed the old adage, "Pay as you go." They go and pay after. But the day of judgment always comes. The fiddler must be paid.

The officers of town, township, city, county and school board are always anxious to keep up with the procession and have things as good as their neighbors. When they do not have the money, they ask for a bond issue and the people usually vote in favor of bonds, because it is a debt that can be paid after while and not now. The one big word, "tomorrow" costs us lots of money. The bond issue means more taxes as the interest on this debt must be paid. The bond debt of Ohio is $600,000,000. The interest on this bond debt is over $30,000,000 every year in one state. This interest load for Ohio alone is several times more money than it cost to run the whole government when George Washington was president of the United States.

These Ohio bonds are free from taxes. The person who buys these bonds pays no tax on them. Before he bought bonds he may have told the truth and reported some of his money to the tax assessor and paid some tax to support the government. The tax free bonds, including Liberty bonds, War Savings Stamps, government bonds and the ordinary bonds issued by towns, townships, etc., amount to many billions of dollars absolutely free from taxes.

The owners of these bonds pay no taxes on them but every taxpayer must help to pay the interest on the bonds to the bondholder. This interest must be collected as taxes and then fed to the bondholder who grows fat and happy and has no worry about high tax rates.

This big bond debt cuts down the amount of property on which taxes should be paid and increases the tax rate on property that does pay. Twenty years ago Ohio had very little of this bonded indebtedness. Roads and schools cost money. In the past dozen years this bond debt has climbed so rapidly in Ohio that it has caused the people to realize that a halt must be called. The tax spender and the taxpayer must come together and talk these matters over.

HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS— Game Reserves in Hills

Ohio is buying hill county land to be used as game preserves. Many thousands of acres are being purchased. The land is cheap and is often bought for $5 to $10 an acre.

The money to pay with comes from a charge of $1.00 for a hunter's license, which must be paid every year by all persons who hunt on lands other than their own.

These game reserves will also receive attention in the matter of reforestation. Our timber land is rapidly disappearing. Many persons of good judgment believe that this matter of reforesting should have been taken up years ago.

Of course the state will pay no taxes on these lands and some weak school districts will have less money to pay teachers and run the schools. We do not know how much the game will be worth that grows and runs wild in these state tracts of land, but the growing of good timber is likely to some day be a blessing to the state.

SCHOOL FIRE DANGER— Is Your School House Safe?

In some states a drive is on to make school houses fireproof or at least to lessen the danger of fire. In several parts of the country fires have occurred and children perished.

Some serious accidents have occurred to school vans and busses and these have made the public and the parents more interested in the safety of their children. A stitch in time saves nine. Lock the door before the horse is stolen.

Country schools, as a rule, are less dangerous than city school houses, even though a fire department may be near at hand. There should be no chance of fire around a school building. Every doubt should be resolved in favor of the pupils and the teachers.

Great care is taken to safe-guard theaters and even more care should be taken to insure schools against danger and damage of fire. School boards cannot afford to take a chance for the sake of saving a little money that would remove danger and erect fire escapes. The right kind of a janitor is good insurance and common sense around a school building of several rooms. Be on guard. It may save life and dollars. Do it now.

THE GLOOMY DAY— Chore Time on Farm

"The day is cold and dark and dreary.
It rains and the wind is never weary."

So wrote the poet, Longfellow, long ago. Yes, we do have, and ought to have, gloomy, dreary days. They make us appreciate sunshine and bright days. The farmer's mood and humor often follows the weather. If the weather smiles, so does he. If the weather is grouchy, he may be a little that way.

These gloomy, rainy days are often used to do a lot of little things which have long been neglected. The rainy day is often chore-day. This is the day that some wives make the husband toe the mark and do something for her. It's a good thing to bring a husband down to sea level now and then. The rainy day has its place. We should be as happy then as at any other time. Work under roof. Clean out the stable, pig pen, hen house and then ask the wife what you can do for her. Try it. Do it now.

THE PASTURE FIELD— Should Be Well Fed

Do farmers take right care of the pasture field? Do they know that it ought to be well fed? Do they realize that the pasture field is the meal ticket for many farm animals during the Summer season? Do they expect this field to take care of itself and give satisfactory results?

How many farmers fertilize the pasture ground? How many know that the experiment station has discovered that spreading agricultural limestone over a pasture field will give as big a profit as it does when spread on other fields and crops?

A good pasture lot is almost sure to grow a profit to the owner. It feeds live stock without work by the farmer. Here the animals must work for their board. If the pasture is good, the next crop of grain is more sure to be good. Good grain, vegetable or fruit crop will not prosper on a field that proves to be a poor pasture.

Boost the field while it is resting. A field in pasture is supposed to be on vacation and resting up. Be good to it. Do it now! The old blue gress grazing land usually takes care of itself.

IS IT WISDOM— What Is Good Farming?

"Are farmers going to seed buying fertilizer? Are they depending too much on buying commercial fertilizer instead of rotating crops and feeding live stock?"

"What is good farming? Do we make the mistake of taking the short cut and easy route to bigger crop yields? Is this fertilizer farming the best kind of farming?"

Who can answer these questions asked by a man who has farmed for 40 years and been reasonably successful? He has bought and paid for a lot of fertilizer in his time. But he has been thinking over this question and is wondering whether farmers are farming right by using so much fertilizer just because the fertilizer companies are selling at cut-throat prices.

OHIO SCHOOL COST— Doubles in Five Years

Common sense education is worth all it costs. How much would a father and mother take to sign a contract to permit their son or daughter to grow up and not learn the alphabet and not to learn to read or write or spell?

In 1917 the schools of Ohio cost $41,000,000. In 1921 these schools cost $94,000,000. Ohio has 6,000,000 people. Ohio school cost almost $16 for every man, woman and child in the state in 1921.

Letters received by Rural Welfare editor indicate that school costs have rapidly increased in other states the same as in Ohio. This increase has been made in both the cost of city and country schools.

Why and where is this big increase of school expenses? Who gets the money? Do we get value received for our money and school tax dollar?

In the last five years hundreds of fine school houses have been built in towns and cities. Thousands of one-room country school houses have been abandoned and hundreds of centralized school buildings erected by bond issues. Without doubt more expensive school houses have been built in the past five years than ever before in the same length of time. The cities have had a more rapid growth in the past 10 years than ever before. This compelled the building of an unusual number of school houses at a time when prices were highest on both labor and material. The centralized school requires wagons and trucks to haul the children to school and this has added to the cost of schools.

Another big increase in school cost is the big increase in salary paid to the teachers. We know teachers who were once glad to get $1,000 for nine months and who now get $4,000. We speak of school superintendents and not the grade or rank teachers.

Rural Welfare editor taught school, a two-month Spring term, in the country for $30 a month. At present a young girl is teaching the same school for $100 per month for nine months. She has pupils only up to the eighth grade. We had pupils in the same school from the alphabet class up to Ray's Fourth Part of Arithmetic. Times have changed. Costs have increased. Let us hope that both the schools and teachers are better today than they used to be. If this be true, we have no kick coming on the cost of schools. We must keep out of the rut.

WAR BOYS WANT WORK— No Bonus and No Job

"There may be some division of opinion as to whether our World war soldier boys should have a cash bonus from the government. But there is no division of opinion about these soldier boys having the right to ask for work so as to make enough money to get food. There are 5,000 soldier boys in Cincinnati today who have no work. They are willing to take any kind of a job. They are hungry. They went overseas at call of country and took all the risk a human being can take at $1.00 a day. I am a member of the American Legion and make an appeal to you business men to help find work for these war boys."

This was the brief statement made by a young man to 500 business men in Cincinnati, Ohio. Rural Welfare editor had accepted invitation to address this meeting which was the weekly luncheon of the Rotary club.

We had been invited to speak on the subject, "The Battle Cry of Feed 'Em." City folks seem to be taking more than usual interest in farm and farmers. The fact that the President had seen fit to call a national agricultural conference at Washington has made some big business folks think seriously about agricultural matters.

The short talk made by the young man in his appeal for jobs for his war comrades came in just right to add interest to my talk on the subject that had been given to me. We reminded these folks that if there were 5,000 soldier lads in their city out of work, that there were several thousand more with no jobs and were no doubt hungry.

Half of these 500 business men had lived on the farm. They were born outside of their city. We reminded them that the farm and the farmer needed better roads, better and reliable markets, and in many places better schools and better church opportunities.

We called attention to the growing tax burdens that are being piled on the farm and home owner. The short hours of work in the city and the bigger pay received during war time had helped to make farm labor problems more difficult on the farm.

We reminded these business men that the city was paying a penalty for having lured too many farm folks into the city during the boom and now there were too many jobless in the gloom. The idle folks are often tempted to ways of mischief. The city has found this out to its regret. Law and order is the rule of the country. Farm folks do not fill the criminal court room. We wonder how many farmers really appreciate the privilege of living on the farm.

Rural Welfare is very much in favor of war boys having a good job that will make them more than enough money to buy their daily bread.

JEWISH MOTHER TALKS— Her Notions About Divorce

On a crowded trolley car we rode 60 miles in a seat with a Jewish mother. She was the wife of a junk dealer who bought up old rags, old paper, old iron and almost any old thing. She was born in Austria and came to New York when she was 12 years old.

She married and came West and had four children and a divorce. She remarried and said she was living happily. We asked her what the Jews thought of divorce. She said they believed in it. If man and wife can not live happily together they become the enemy of each other and Jews do not believe in having enemies. She said that she and her ex-husband became good friends as soon as they had their divorce and that he had gone back to New York and married again and she had married the junk man.

BLADE CROWD GROWS— Everybody Should Boost

Rural Welfare editor is out nearly every day meeting and mixing with folks. We find Blade readers everywhere. The crowd seems to be growing daily. Many old readers have said something to their neighbor that made a new subscriber. This is missionary work. You will make a real friend of your neighbor by inducing him or her to read Uncle Sam's greatest home paper.

Many of the older readers still remember and speak kindly of "Petroleum V. Nasby." The Nasby articles helped to make The Blade famous and to give it a nation-wide circulation.

Many town folks also read The Blade. It seems to fit any home. It is American and is in favor of Americans running America, morning, noon and night. It is red, white and blue. Will you get a reader or two? Do it now.

ATTACK LAND BANKS— Loan Sharks Still Busy

The land bank has made every loan shark unhappy. These land banks are helping the farmer in time of need. The loan shysters brought suit and went to the supreme court in their attempt to have the Land Bank law declared illegal. They failed. They now want changes made in the law. They try to create discord among farm loan associations. They start wild stories and false reports. One trouble maker is a man who was fired by the farm loan board at Washington, as he ought to have been. The land banks are safety first for the farmer. These 12 banks keep interest rates down when thousands of farmers need and must borrow money.

THE PACIFIC COAST— The Blade Is Welcome

We have just received a letter from the state of Washington. The Blade is a welcome visitor on the Pacific coast. The writer is J. A. A. He says that nearly everything in Rural Welfare hits and fits many of the conditions in his state.

He complains that many prominent citizens are often in partnership with bootleggers and other law violaters. He thinks there should be some way to get the big fellows as well as little criminals.

He thinks that when law is continually violated that somebody higher up is making money out of the game. He gives a black eye to a certain doctor who gives a helping hand to those who want to get booze.

The Blade reaches across the continent. Its pages contain reading that fits the whole country. It has influence. Our readers ought to try to each get one or more new subscribers.

The Blade will be the best family paper and a safe guide in public affairs. This year of 1922 will be a most eventful one in politics and big events. Read The Blade and know which road to take in public affairs. Do it now.

THE SUCKER CROP— Blue Sky Headache

Before you invest, investigate. This is good advice when the smart fellow wants to sell you stocks and bonds that he says will pay you a high interest rate. Too many folks, especially farmers, will invest and then investigate the cause of their headache.

There has been an epidemic of buying stock in companies that have never started in business. The money has been wasted and the farmer branded as a sucker who listened to the tale of a slick-oily-tongued chap who likes to make money easy.

Before you invest, investigate thoroughly and then let it alone.

SEX PROBLEMS

Every married couple and all who contemplate marriage should own a complete Book of Life, of 1,000 pages, handsomely bound, such as the "Medical Adviser." It unfolds the secrets of married happiness, often revealed too late. Sold formerly for $1.50. We can mention only a few of the chapters here: Mechanism of Life, History of Marriage, Sex Problems, Advice for Mother and Babe, Nervous Troubles, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, First Aid to the Injured.

Special Offer. For a limited time we will send one copy for $1.00 (or stamps), to readers of this paper. Guaranteed, money back if not satisfied. Address Medical Press, 6451½ Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Latest Markets

The successful launching of the Genoa conference and progressive relaxation of money conditions under circumstances which left no doubt of the credit position both here and abroad, were the conspicuous features of a week replete with important developments.

It seemed at one time that the supports would be knocked out from under the ship of the Genoa undertaking prematurely by the reckless importunity of the Russians and the shaken nerves of the French. The deft hand of the British premier, however, prevented a mishap that would have been demoralizing to a disastrous degree since the purpose of the meeting was to place Europe on a basis for providing for resumption of trading between all nations of the old world. It was the first attempt of the kind since the war came to an end, the first step in making reparations payments possible, and ultimately, it may be hoped, in reimbursing the United States for its foreign war loans, the course of events, therefore, was not without its vital importance to this country, by way of restoring confidence in Europe's integrity.

The relationship between the self-imposed task of the allies and the late enemy nations on the one hand and the receding tendency of credit rates on the other was a close one. Fundamentally, the cause for easy money was created by international trade stagnation. So far as the United States is concerned, business and industrial revival has proceeded to the point of meeting Europe's drag on our progress. The rest depends on what Europe can and will do. Genoa should provide an earnest of the way and the will. Meanwhile heavy rates of taxation in all countries play the role of dog in the manger, guarding funds which should be going into industry.

Low loaning rates signify that there is an amplitude of funds for such a desirable purpose but that there is neither the confidence nor the initiative to permit the employment of it. If the Old World countries show us an honest effort to put their financial and industrial houses in order, the moral influence of such an attempt in the world can scarcely fail to be of immediate and widespread influence.

Recognition of lower money rates in the open market by the United States government came quite unexpectedly in the form of an offering of $150,000,000 treasury certificates of indebtedness at 3 and 2 per cent for six months. This was the lowest rate for such treasury bills since the late Summer of 1917, or some four and a half years. Those who had reason to think an issue of this kind was about due figured on a 4 per cent rate at the lowest. The last previous issue was at 4¼ per cent for 12 months.

The concession at once proved a sharp stimulation to investment buying in both the stock and bond markets, and afforded ammunition to pool operators and the trading element in general for pushing speculative shares forward with vigor. Later in the week there followed a marking down of the Bank of England discount rate from 4 and 2 per cent, the rate obtaining since last February, to 4 per cent. England thus again assumed the initiative in the matter of credit adjustment. A year ago the rate stood at 7 per cent and the new figure compares with the high of 10 per cent at the outbreak of the war.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.50; May, $1.48; July, $1.29. Corn, cash, 64½c. Oats, cash, 43½c. Barley, cash, 68c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.03. Cloverseed, cash, $14.60; April, $13.75; Oct., $11.85. Alsike, cash, $11.50. Timothy, cash, $2.95; May, $2.95; Sept., $3.30.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.42¾; July, $1.25⅞. Corn, May, 61½c; July, 65c. Oats, May, 38⅜c; July, 41⅛c. Barley, May, 66c. Rye, May, $1.07½; July, 99¾c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 40c; solid pack, 39c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 18@19c; New York limburger, 32c; Wisconsin, 1-lb. 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 20½c; longhorn, 21@22c.

Eggs—Candled, 25c; selects, 30c.

Bacon—Fat, 17c; lean, 27c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 22c; 9 to 10 lbs., 21c; 11 to 12 lbs., 19½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 17½c. Lard, 10½c. Hams, 30c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 17c; luncheon, 18c; bologna, 12½c; frankfurters, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 30@32c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 33@35c; heavy hens, 28@30c; light chickens, 28@30c; old roosters, 18@20c; young chickens, 28@30c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 30@33c; geese, 24@25c; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 40@43c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 9½c; kip, 9c; No. 2 kip, 7½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 43½@44c; prints, 44½@45c; extra firsts, 42@43c; firsts, 41½@42c; seconds, 35½@36c; packing stock, 17@19c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 28c; extra firsts, 27c; Ohio firsts, 25½c; western firsts, new cases, 24c; duck eggs, 32@35c; geese eggs, $1.20@1.35 a dozen.. Oleomargarine, pound prints, nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade, made of animal oils, 22@22½c; lower grade, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 22½@25c; brick, 19@20c; fancy Swiss, 35@50c; northern, 26@27c; limburger, 28@29c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 30@31c; roosters, 18@20c; yearlings, 30c; ducks, 32@34c; turkeys, 32@40c; broilers, 70@80c. Potatoes—New York, $2.60@3.00 per 150-lb. sack; Ohio and Michigan, $2.80@2.90 per 150-lb. sack; Florida, new stock Cobblers, $9.00 a bbl.; Rose, $8.50 a bbl.; Maine, $3.00@3.15 a sack of 150 lbs.; Idaho Russets, $2.50@2.60 per sack. Sweet Potatoes—Tennessee Nancy Halls, $1.15@1.25 a hamper; Mississippi, 90c@$1.00 crate.

Chicago—Butter firm; creamery extras, 37c; firsts, 33½@36½c; seconds, 31@32½c; standards, 37c. Eggs, lower; receipts, 36,384 cases; firsts, 23¼@23½c; ordinary firsts, 21½@22c; miscellaneous, 22½@23c; storage packed extras, 25¾@26c; storage packed firsts, 25½c. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 26c; broilers, 40@50c; roosters, 16c. Potatoes strong; receipts, 42 cars; total United States shipments, 781; Wisconsin sacked round whites, $1.60@1.75 cwt.; Minnesota sacked Early Ohios sand land, partly graded, $1.15@1.25 cwt.; Idaho sacked, $1.75@1.85 cwt.; new stock, weak; Florida double-headed bbls., Spaulding Rose, No. 1, mostly $7.00; No. 2, $5.25@5.50; No. 3, $3.00.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs, steady; receipts, 4,000; heavies, $11.15; yorkers, $11.15; pigs, $11.00. Cattle, slow, $8.25; calves, $8.00@8.50. Lambs, steady, $13.00@14.00.

Pittsburgh — Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; heavies, $10.60@10.65; heavy yorkers, $10.85@10.90; light yorkers, $10.75; pigs, $10.00@10.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,200; market steady; top sheep, $8.50; top lambs, $14.00. Calves—Receipts, 150; market lower; top, $8.50.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 150; steady. Calves—Receipts, 75; steady, $3.00@9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; slow; steady to 10c higher; heavy, $10.75@10.90; mixed, $10.90@11.00; yorkers, $11.00@11.10; light yorkers, $10.75@11.00; pigs, $10.75; roughs, $8.75@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,200; sheep and lambs slow, generally 50c lower; wool lambs, $8.00@16.00; clipped lambs quoted at $6.00@14.00; one load offered sold at $14.10; yearlings, $8.00@11.00; wethers, $8.00@8.50; ewes, $2.00@7.00; mixed sheep, $7.50@8.00.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 250; compared to week ago, beef steers and bulls, 15c to 25c lower; light yearlings, 25c to 40c lower; beef cows, steady to 15c lower; canners and stockers and feeders, steady. Week's top steers, $8.35; top mixed yearlings, $8.25; week's bulk prices, best steers, $6.75@7.50; beef cows, $4.75@5.50; light yearlings, $7.00@8.00; bologna bulls, $3.75@4.50; veal calves, $7.25@8.25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; mostly 10c to 15c higher; top, $10.45; bulk, 160 to 250-lb. average, $10.25@10.40; packer sows strong, mostly $8.75@8.85; pigs, uneven, mostly steady; bulk, $9.00@9.50. Sheep—Receipts, none; compared to week ago, sheep and lambs, 25c to 50c lower; most offerings shorn; top shorn lambs, $13.90; best springers, $22.00; others, $17.00@20.00; bulk shorn ewes, $7.50@8.50; top, $9.00.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared with week ago, beef steers largely 15c to 25c higher; medium grades up most; week's top prices, matured steers and yearlings, $9.25; butchers' she-stock gained 10c to 25c; canners and cutters steady; bulls steady to strong; veal calves largely $1.00 lower; stockers strong to 15c higher; week's bulk prices, beef steers, $7.40@8.40; stockers and feeders, $6.50@7.25; butcher she-stock, $5.25@7.00; canners and cutters, $3.50@4.25; bologna bulls, $4.25@4.40; veal calves, $6.50@7.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; lights, 5c to 10c lower; others mostly steady closing fairly active; shippers bought about 1,500, fairly good clearance; top, $10.50; bulk, $9.85@10.48; packer sows weak to 10c lower; pigs, steady to 15c lower. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; compared to week ago: wooled lambs, 75c to $1.00 lower; shorn, 50c to 75c lower; sheep big, 25c lower; week bulk price, wooled lambs, $16.00@16.25; shorn wethers, $9.75@10.50; shorn ewes, $8.00@8.75.

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblical interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Ralph Waldo Trine

I would like to have a biography of Ralph Waldo Trine in this department.—F. B., Independence, Ia.

Ralph Waldo Trine, the author and fruit raiser was born in Mt. Morris, Ill., on Sept. 9, 1866. He received the degree of A. B. and A. M. from Knox college, Ill. In 1892 he was graduate student in history, political and social science at Johns Hopkins. He then married Grace Steele Hyde of Mohawk, N. Y., and engaged for a time in teaching, lecturing, bank cashier and as special newspaper correspondent. He is also interested in social problems.

Trine is author of the following: "The Life Books," "In Tune With the Infinite, "The Land of Living Men," "The New Alinement of Life," "In the Hollow of His Hand," "The Life Booklets," "Every Living Creature," "Character-Building," "Thought Power," "On the Open Road," "The Winning of the Best." His books have been translated very widely, one or more being published in translation in about 20 different countries, also in Esperanto.

William T. Ellis

Please give a short sketch of the life of William T. Ellis in these columns.—J. E. M., Yale, Ill.

William Thomas Ellis was born in Allegheney, Pa., Oct. 25, 1873. He had a public school education. He was on the staff of Philadelphia dailies until 1894; editor of the International Christian Endeavor organ from 1894 to 1897; editor of Forward, a Presbyterian weekly from 1897 to 1902; on editorial staff of the Philadelphia Press from 1903 to 1908.

He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Brotherhood; took active part in Philadelphia municipal reform movement in 1905, and toured the world investigating social, religious and political conditions for syndicate of American newspapers from 1906-1907-1910-1911. He has lectured and addressed conventions, especially of churchmen in all parts of the country, and has been a writer of syndicate Sunday school lessons since 1897.

NEWS FOR VETERANS

Delays in action on the bonus bill are seriously hampering the political activity of ex-service men in many states where early campaigns are under way because the records of United States senators cannot be clearly discussed in political speeches until they get through making those records. So far as the veterans are concerned, the bonus bill is the crux of the matter of service records by congressmen and senators.

The veterans have shown plenty of interest, however, in the coming primaries and elections, especially where they already know how the candidates or probable candidates stand on vital questions. In Pennsylvania, for example, the newly formed Veterans' Civic league is quite determined to make things as tough as possible for Senator George Wharton Pepper, bonus opponent. The vets who get actively into public affairs in the Keystone state agree with the expression of Sheriff Bob Woodside of Alleghany county, who wants to "take the pep out of Pepper."

A national "clean up the attic movement," instigated by American Legion posts, is expected to follow the action of legion units in Brooklyn. They are reclaiming "junk" and keeping needy ex-soldiers alive by it.

The Brooklyn Legion has formed a waste collection bureau. It collects articles which have outlived their usefulness in the home. It makes this "junk" over in its combined warehouse, repair shop and store and sells it.

"The Living Hall of Fame" at the second annual national convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, to take place in San Francisco June 26 to 30, will be made up of the "Greatest Hero" from each state in the Union, to be officially designated by the governors of the respective states. Already formal invitations have been extended to the various governors throughout the country to designate, after due consideration of the various names to be offered, the veteran of the recent great war from their state who is mose entitled to be the honor of being the state's "Greatest Hero," for his achievements and record during the World war.

According to resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of veterans in Lexington, Ky., Emmet O'Neal, department commander, and other officers of the Kentucky American Legion took a vote of the members of the legion on the proposition of a state bonus and then suppressed it because it was overwhelmingly in favor of such a measure. The mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Veterans' Welfare association, which favors a state bonus.

Permanent employment officers probably wil be appointed by practically every post of the American Legion in the United States as a result of the employment drive which is being conducted throughout the country by the American Legion, it was announced at national headquarters.

Without a record vote, the house last week passed the Langley bill appropriating $17,000,000 for hospitals for the care and treatment of disabled veterans of the World war. Under the provisions of the bill the money will be expended under the direction of Col. Charles R. Forbes, director of the veterans' bureau.

RASH ON FACE ARMS AND LIMB

Burned Something Awful Lost Sleep, Cuticura Healed

"A rash broke out on my face, arms and limbs, which later spread to large, hard, red pimples. They were very itchy and burning me to scratch and burned something awful. My face was disfigured. I was ashamed to go where I lost much night's sleep.

"The trouble lasted four months. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in one month was healed, after using three cakes of Ointment, together with the Soap. (Signed) R. Andersen, 2946 Fletcher St., Chicago, Ill.

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The bill passed after two days debate, during which Congressman Madden of Illinois attempted to amend the measure so that the money would be expended by President Harding. After a long session this amendment was defeated, 167 to 137. A number of other amendments were rejected also, one of them, offered by Congressman Kindred of New York would have increased the appropriation to $1,000,000,000.

An amendment, offered by Congressman Langley, making it possible the hospital facilities of the bureau for Spanish war veterans suffering from neurotic and tubucular diseases was accepted, as was one offered by Congressman Kinchelo of Kansas permitting the acquisition of such buildings not owned by the government to be used as hospitals.

Leases of Indian lands for reclamation projects, farming, etc., will hereafter be made to American citizens only, and preference will be given to ex-service men at all times, according to an order issued by Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall and now being put into effect by Charles H. Burke, commissioner of Indian affairs. The order will make some 40,000 acres available for ex-service men in the near future as old leases expire.

Maj. Gen. William G. Haan, commander of the 32d Division in the Seventh Army Corps in the Rhine, has retired from active service in the army, concluding a record military career of more than 37 years.

Gen. Haan was graduated from West Point and entered the army in 1885. He early won recognition for ability and excellence of service in the Spanish war and the Philippine insurrection distinguished him.

He organized and trained the 32d (Red Arrow) Division and commanded it in a number of important engagements in France. He was recognized as one of the leading officers of the A. E. F. Since his return to this country he has been on the general staff as chief of the war plans division.

Malady Costs Millions

The total cost of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Great Britain, which began at the end of January, is about 1,000,000 pounds. Of this one-half will be paid by imperial funds and the remainder from local taxation accounts.

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EWER GERMANS COMING TO U. S.

w Value of Mark Held Responsible; Passage Too Expensive.

e depreciated German mark is responsible for a decrease in the ber of Germans coming to the ed States, says W. W. Husband, missioner General of Immigra-

When the present treaty between United States and Germany was ed, it was the general belief that ans would flock to the United get away from ditions of taxation im- ation demands of Congress to this expecta- the Bureau of Im- statistics show that 12,522 Germans ion have been admitted to the United s since July 1, 1921. Under the s per month quota law 68,039 ans are admissible to this fiscal year end- June 30, 1922.

takes many thousands of s to pay for the passage to the d States," Husband, "and ns financed in this s as a rule with some almost impossible s average German to raise the

continued Hus- Germans in this country ing many operations ing their brethren and friends the Fatherland to the United

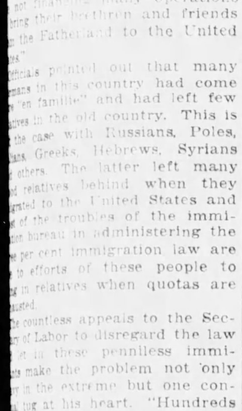
has pointed out that many ans in this country had come en familles" and had left few ves in the old country. This is the case with Russians, Poles, ans, Greeks, Hebrews, Syrians others. The latter left many relatives behind when they ated to the United States and of the troubles of the immi- bureau in administering the per cent immigration law are to efforts of these people to relatives when quotas are ed.

countless appeals to the Sec- of Labor to disregard the law it in these penniless immi- make the problem not only in the extreme but one con- ng at his heart. "Hundreds new arrivals have relatives country who are ready to heaven and earth to get me to some especially worthy or dis- case," said Secretary of lavis in discussing the prob-

Naturally, in the eyes of these and in the judgment of their every case among them is especially worthy or distressing of course some of these cases genuinely distressing. Where- I could I have stretched a It has been my aim to ad- the law humanely and let doubtful alien stay with us ever it was possible without the laws.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Don't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you just lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses on the bottom of the feet, without soreness or irritation.

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

"In the year 1905 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism; I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted can for three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and my condition has never returned. I am a sufferer no more, while others who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them 65 years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

"Any sufferer from any form of Rheumatism, Neuritis, Swelling of the Joints, Sciatica, Lumbago, or Backache should try the great value of my discovery, 'Rheumatic Home Treatment' for its wonderful healing power. Don't send a penny, but write me your name and address, and send it to you free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be the very thing you have looked for, for relief from all forms of rheumatism, you may send me the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are entirely satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why should you suffer any longer, when you can try my discovery first free? Don't delay. Write today.

Edward A. Rheumatism Specialist, 3551 Durston Bldg., Jackson, N. Y.

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She Sees Distant Events

Miss Eugenie Dennis, 17, of Atchison, Kansas, who has shown marvelous psychic powers. This remarkable high school girl has displayed almost unconsciously her powers, which she has had since she was two years of age, in a number of ways.

She has astonished friends by telling them of murder, an accident and other dramatic occurences at the very moments of their happenings although she was many miles away from the scene. Miss Dennis also has found a wedding ring for a girl friend when the latter had lost it quite some distance away. Sitting in a chair in the parlor of the Dennis home, this wonderful girl pointed out the spot where the ring had been lost. The ring had been dropped in a room of the friend's home. Miss Dennis told the exact place where the piece of jewelry had been dropped and that if the searcher did not hasten the ring would be gone as a servant was about to sweep the room and would find the ring. This incident is only one of the many that has occured through the medium of the girl with the "psychic eyes."

Eugenie was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, and it is said that the queer gift of psychic power runs in the family. Her grandmother Gabbert on her mother's side had the same powers but she thought it a sin to practice them.

The Society for Psychical Research will make a laboratory test of the girl, who is a "regular girl" and is very much liked in her home town.

OHIOANS SPLIT ON NAVY CUT

Longworth's "Social Set" Is Addressed by "Teddy;" Others Are Peeved.

A meeting of the Ohio members of the house at the home of Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, was the subject of caustic criticism by "little navy" advocates recently.

When the Buckeye representatives reached the elegant Longworth mansion on R street they were greeted by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Longworth's brother-in-law and assistant secretary of the navy. In characteristic Rooseveltian fashion, "Young Teddy" proceeded to demonstrate how the provisions of the naval appropriation bill, now before the house, would give the United States a navy inferior to that of Great Britain and Japan and far weaker than that contemplated in the 5-5-3 ratio agreed upon by the Washington arms conference.

Roosevelt urged the Ohioans to support an amendment increasing the appropriations so as to insure a minimum navy personnel of 86,000 enlisted men instead of 67,000 as provided in the bill reported by the house appropriations committee.

"Little navy" champions declared that the "social lobby" was being brought into action to force through the "big navy" program at a cost of millions of dollars to the American taxpayers.

Congressman Pat Kelley of Michigan, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill, declared he would expose on the floor the methods adopted by the "big navy" backers.

Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland, and Congressman Simeon D. Fess of Yellow Springs, were conspicuously absent from the Longworth affair. The former pleaded a previous dinner engagement while Fess excused himself on account of important work.

The seven of the 22 Ohio congressmen who are understood to be favorable to an amendment maintaining the enlisted strength of the navy at 86,000 are: Norton of Cleveland, Longworth and Stephens of Cincinnati, Fitzgerald of Dayton, Thompson of Defiance, Cole of Findlay and Meergan of Newark.

The others are believed to be inclined toward backing up the appropriations committee in its drastic cut on the argument that 67,000 men are enough to man all the ships.

Coronet Leads Cows in Butter Fat Yield

Jean Du Luth Coronet has made more butter fat than any other Guernsey cow in the world during the last year, available records show and has in the same time produced two hopefuls in Golden Coronation King and Moonlight's Coronet.

Coronet's butter fat amounted to 953 pounds from a total of 20,026 pounds of milk in 12 full months milking, subtracting those days devoted to calfing. She was milked under specifications of Class AA. Jean DuLuth Coronet was bred and is owned by John G. Williams and George P. Grout of Jean Du Luth farms, 12 miles northeast of Duluth, but has made her record in the hands of the Barnum Guernsey Breeders' association, Barnum, Minn., also near Duluth. She is the first cow in the association's possession to show world championship production.

WAGE WAR ON DUST BLASTS

U. S. Engineers to Exhibit Results and Need of Preventive Work.

Numerous serious dust explosions and fires in the United States and Canada have led engineers in the bureau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture to arrange an exhibit showing the need for preventive measures and the results of work that has been done.

The exhibit, which will be shown first at the annual convention of the National Fire Protection association in Atlantic City, May 8 to 12, will include three phases of dust explosion and fire prevention to be presented in booth form. One panel of the booth will be devoted to the problem in its relation to industries where grain is milled or handled or where food products are made.

Another panel will show the danger of dust explosions in threshing machines and methods of prevention. This danger always is present where threshing is being done.

The third danger emphasized is that of cotton gin fires. In this case there is technically no dust explosion, but the fine fibers of cotton, once a fire has started, burn with almost explosive violence. Such fires are often started by electric sparks generated by the rubbing of the cotton on metal pipes through which it is passing.

The entire exhibit will be available for the use of associations or similar organizations interested in the prevention of dust explosions or fires. Application should be made to the United States department of agriculture, Washington.

MAN BEATS RABBIT IN RACE FROM DEATH

A race with death was run by a rabbit and a man at what was the Eastern Torpedo Co. nitro-glycerin plant, four miles from Bartlesville, Okla., a few days ago.

The rabbit lost—but the man won.

R. G. Camblin, glycerin maker at the plant, says he did a quarter of a mile in nothing flat. Camblin was firing up the boiler in the plant when a cotton tail rabbit dashed out with its fur saturated with oil on fire. The rabbit, a leaping ball of fire, dashed through the door. In an effort to put out the flames it slipped under the flooring of the nitro-glycerin plant.

Camblin raced from the plant and had covered a quarter of a mile when there came a roaring explosion which shook Bartlesville, and wiped out the plant.

OHIO FARM WAGES DROP DURING YEAR

Average farm wage on April 1 was from $8 to $10 lower than the monthly wages of a year ago, says a compilation made by C. J. West, federal agricultural statistician for Ohio. The average farm wage for Ohio was $32 a month on April 1, the report shows.

"The supply of labor in most sections of the state is sufficient for all needs so that normal labor conditions on Ohio farms are not far away," Mr. West said.

German Shells Still Kill

During two months 10 men engaged in clearing the battlefield at Lombartzyde have been killed by exploding German shells.

MIRACLE DOCTOR SAILS FOR HOME

Will Return to U. S. in Fall and Then May Become an American.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz was a passenger on the La France, sailing for Europe, last week. He was accompanied by Anton Wedl, importer, who induced him to come to this country.

Dr. Lorenz, who treated thousands of cripples during his visit at first, was forced to curtail his operations because of the opposition from members of his own profession throughout the country. He finally conducted free clinics under the guidance of New York's health department, until he secured a license from the state. Later he held clinics in New Jersey and Detroit.

He is coming back to stay in September and will bring his family, which consists of his wife and two sons, with him. The elder son, who is 36, is a physician and his father's chief surgical assistant, having taken care of his practice in Vienna while his father was in this country. The younger son, who is nearly 18, will enter Columbia next Fall, preparatory to a medical career.

Tired and weary from the work that he has performed here, Dr. Lorenz, who is 68, said:

"It is true that at times I have seemed in danger of being killed by kindness. The great friendliness which greeted me and surrounded me everywhere is something I shall always remember. It gave me strength to do my work in the face of hostility—I will not say that—but of obstacles which were placed in my way by some members of my profession."

Dr. Lorenz stated that when he returned if he liked America he would stay here, as it was his desire to become an American citizen.

MAX MARKING TIME IN WOOING

Next Move Is Mathilde's, Attitude of Riding Master.

The courtship of 48-year-old Max Oser and 16-year-old Mathilde McCormick, granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller, is marking time for the present. Intimate friends of the former riding master say that he is awaiting developments before making any further movement towards marrying the young Chicago heiress.

That Max is an independent wooer is indicated by the things his friends say about him. He is quoted by some of his intimates as saying that he will take no further steps and that if Mathilde wants to marry him she should come to Europe to do it.

Major Oser—he was a major in the Swiss army—has remarked to his friends that he is tired of the sensation that his romance with Miss McCormick has created. He wants to get out of the limelight. He has put all the furniture of his riding academy in storage and his favorite horses have been sent to Lucerne and Mangold. The others were sold.

The Oser family now is the proud possessor of a motor car, a means of locomotion that formerly was held inferior to horses. The Osers have gone to Thun and later will leave on a long trip across Switzerland.

The American consulate states that Major Oser has not requested a passport to the United States, thus refuting the report that he was going to America to put his request for Mathilde's hand up to the McCormick and Rockefeller families.

SAYS HOUSE BILL PROVIDES U. S. WITH LAME DUCK NAVY

Passage of the house appropriations committee's naval bill would be a "national disaster" and furnish the country with a "lame duck" navy, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, of the navy department, declared in an address recently.

"Under this 'lame duck' navy," he added, "we will be a second rate country. As such we will have but little influence in the world for peace or justice."

Speaking as head of the naval experts who arranged the terms of the 5-5-3 ratio naval plan, Roosevelt said the committee bill "relegates us to a minor position among the great nations."

"It breaks the naval ratio," he continued.

A MAN TOO BIG FOR GOD

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 23 Is, "Uzziah's Pride and Punishment" — II. Chronicles 26:1-21.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

SINCE the new director general of the motion picture industry in America, Mr. Will Hays, is a Sunday school man, and he knows his Bible, it is to be hoped that he will turn to the dramatic events in Old Testament history for better material than is commonly put on the screen. The story of King Joash was one such drama; that of his grandson, King Uzziah, was another, even more human and general in its appeal. By means of the story of Uzziah there may be depicted the career of the modern American self-made man, who rises from strength to might, and then, at his height, falls into folly.

A page from real life is this story, to be duplicated in almost every city of our time. It starts out with the record of a devout youth of noble impulses and religious loyalty, eager to do the right. There was no sign of the terrible end of Uzziah in the earlier career of the boy king of Judah, who came to the throne when but 16 years old. He was ambitious only to serve his country and God. So fine was his earliest record that he ranks among the most constructive of his nation's history.

A Farmer-Strategist King.

"He loved husbandry," is one characterization of this king, as we read of his plantings and his enlargings. He was a builder of cities, and a restorer of waste and captured places. As a soldier, he equipped his forces well, and took advantage of the latest inventions, in order to fortify Jerusalem anew. "He made in Jerusalem engines, invented by skilful men, to be upon the towers and upon the battlements, wherewith to shoot arrows and great stones."

These giant catapults link Uzziah with our own World war less than one other phrase in the lesson which is likely to be overlooked—"He built Elath, and restored it to Judah." Now Elath was the scene of some of the most romantic and least known episodes of the war in the East. The town, now a poor Arab village, lies at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, which is the principal arm of the Red Sea, forming the Sinai peninsula. So wonderful is the harbor, as King Solomon well knew, that great ships may anchor close to shore. There the British warships gathered secretly, and landed arms and supplies and gold and men, for the romantic campaign of the Bedouin against the Turks and the Germans. The whole region is one of mystery and elusive charm; it was better known to Moses than to the British war office. Directly up from it lies the wonderful rock city of Petra, lost to human knowledge for a thousand years. Some day students of the Bible may travel freely in this region; I escaped a massacre by only one day when I went there. Old Petra knew Uzziah's name better than the modern world knows Petra's name. His fame ran from the Euphrates to the Nile, as a fighter, a builder, a great and constructive statesman.

A "Biggoty" Big Man.

Southern colored folk have a descriptive word of their own coining —"biggoty." That describes the type of person who, whether big or not, feels and acts "biggoty," or self-important. The self-made man is prone to become "biggoty," or, as another homely designation has it, "too big for his boots." The type is common; often satirized as "a self-made man proud of the job." How often are sterling qualities obscured by this spirit of vanity and boastfulness.

Because men have risen above their former circumstances, or above their surroundings, they sometimes feel themselves to be above the common obligations and moralities of life. It has come to be almost an accepted condition that the big business and public men, and writers and others in the people's eye, shall not feel themselves bound by the conventional code of conduct. It is almost expected that they shall regard themselves as "above the law." Even the church sometimes winks at moral and ethical laxity in big men—which is a horrible sin on the part of the church.

Now this seems to have been the state into which King Uzziah had grown. After half a century of noble reign, he fell a prey to sinful pride. His vanity destroyed in a day the good name of 50 years. Recollection brings to mind more than one figure of our own time, once held in honor, who now walk apart from their fellows, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," because they thought themselves able to flout the laws of God and man. They cast off the marriage ties, they abandoned the ideals of their youth, they profaned the sanctities, only to learn at the end that no man is great enough to take liberties with the eternal integrities. "There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death."

A Common Insult to God.

Perhaps the commonest heresy of our American church life is the notion, not often stated in explicit terms, that God is especially pleased to have the approval of rich or eminent persons. When the minister speaks of "our best people" he, too, often means only the richest people. So far as I have been able to observe, in a rather wide experience, the term "leading laymen," means wealthy laymen. It connotes nothing of real leadership or piety or religious zeal. Who has not heard the politician or other public man quoted flatteringly because he has spoken favorably and patronizingly of religion?

This fashion of patting the Lord Almighty on the head is enough to bring swift punishment for sacrilege, even as it did in the case of Uzziah. God asks allegiance from high as well as from low: the practice of some churches of making officeholders out of "influential" men who have not confessed Christ and are not members of the church is wrong, root and branch. When a conquered general approached Napoleon and offered his hand, the emperor replied, according to the story, "Your sword first!" We cannot be on terms of friendship with God until we are first on terms of submission to him. Even the millionaire is not exempted from this law. Yet there are congregations where non-Christian officeholders see no incongruity in laying down a course of conduct for the church members!

Ministers Who Had Backbone.

So distorted were Uzziah's ideas, in his vanity, which is commonly a mild form of insanity, that he even presumed to enter the holy place of the temple, to usurp the sacred office of the priests, and offer incense upon the altar of incense. In short, he really thought himself great enough to revise the laws of God; he deemed Uzziah so big that he was not bound by the proscriptions of Jehovah. The delusions of abnormal egotism often takes this impious form. Uzziah profaning the temple of the Lord is a terrible figure, but nevertheless a type.

While we contemplate this splendid king gone wrong, and ruining a great career, let us turn aside to a noble spectacle, the conduct of the priests of the temple. Led by Azariah, 80 priests rushed after the mad and sacrilegious king, and forbade and withstood him. He was king, but they were anointed ministers of the Most High, subject to no man in matters spiritual. With fine courage and fidelity they rebuked the king in bold words, and ordered him out of the sanctuary. He might rule an army and a nation, but his authority ceased at the doors of the house of God.

We think of John Knox and Queen Mary as we read this thrilling story of the brave priests who would not tolerate the intrusion of the power of the state into the sanctities of religion. In the house of God the greatest king is on a par with the humblest worshiper. With the Lord there is no distinction of persons.

As for the mad king, his punishment was swift and ghastly, for on the spot, and before the indignant and horrified eyes of the priests, the deadly sign of leprosy broke out on the forehead of Uzziah. He was a doomed man, an outcast henceforth until death. In pride he had vaulted high, offending the honor of the King of kings; but he had been brought low. Would that his tragic fate might be a warning to all who fail in reverence to the living God.

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Cleopatra Style Is Out

Ornamental headdresses modeled after those of the days of Cleopatra are among the unique fashions seen on the Riviera.

Keeping Up With Fashions

Spanish combs, Russian boots and Egyptian gowns—these constitute a new fad of the so-called "smart set."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

"Ideal" Shopping Bag

Just "The Bag" You've Been Looking for

The "IDEAL" Shopping and GENERAL UTILITY BAG as shown in the illustration is one of those very classy and finely made Bags just now so very popular and in such great demand throughout the entire country. Our "IDEAL" BAG is all that its name implies, it is symmetrical in design, made from handsome long grained BLACK WATER-PROOF LEATHERETTE MATERIAL and full and neatly lined with FANCY CRETONNE. Has 2½-inch extension gusset which makes it very roomy.

Size 14 inches wide by 11½ inches deep. Keeps its shape—Will not crack.

We Want You to Have One of These Bags—It Will Please You

Special Offer for a Short Time Only

We will send every woman reader one of our "Ideal Shopping Bags" FREE and postpaid for 3 yearly subscriptions to The Toledo Weekly Blade at 60c each, a total of $1.80.

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Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

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CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

MALE HELP WANTED

Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 20% Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Make $15 weekly, evenings at home; absolutely no fake; dime brings offer. T. B. Thompson, Box 8, Richmond Hill N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

Railway Mail Clerks wanted. $133 mo.; men over 17; list positions free. Write Franklin Int., Dept. D-47, Rochester, N. Y.

Government needs Railway Mail Clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, C-3, Columbus, Ohio.

Government needs Railway Mail Clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, C-3, Columbus, Ohio.

SALESMEN

Sell Holmes Tires and Tubes. No capital required. $100 weekly income. Price sells them, quality gets reorders. Holmes Rubber Co., 1600 W. 15th, Dept. B, Chicago.

Salesmen Wanted with sales experience, also dealers—men with farm experience preferred—to sell to farmers, Acme Minerals—made according to the formula worked out at the Iowa Experimental Station. Acme Minerals grow the bone and supply the mineral elements all grains are lacking for swine; Acme Cattle Minerals for milch cows and cattle; Acme Pig Meal equal to milk, Acme calf meal and Acme Milk Feed for chickens. Acme Mineral Company, Wheaton, Ill., Dept. X.

TOBACCO

Homespun tobacco; 5 lb., chewing, $1.50; 5 lb. smoking, $1.65; 5 lb. choice Burley, $2.75; all prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers' Assn., Dukedome, Tenn. (Reference, Dukedome Bank.)

Free Smoking Tobacco—Smoke on us. Write for free sample. Hawesville Tobacco Co., Hawesville, Kentucky.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. T, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS WANTED.

SMALL FARM WANTED—If you have a good low-priced farm in Ohio for sale write me at once with description and lowest cash price. John D. Baker, DeQueen, Arkansas.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

63 Acres on Imp'd Road, $1,700
Horse, Poultry, 5 Cows

Vehicles, cream separator, tools included; in good farming community, convenient R. R. town; rich dark loam tillage, brook-watered pasture, wood, timber, fruit, comfortable 5-room house, 2 barns. To settle affairs all only $1700, part cash. Details page 18 illus. Catalog 1200 Bargains. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150S Nassau St., New York City.

Old Thread Saves $50,000 in Duty for Mrs. McCormick

A bit of old thread recently saved Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick the payment of $50,000 in duty on a collection of old laces, said to rival that in the vatican, and valued at about $100,000.

The laces had been held up by the collector of customs since their arrival in Chicago from Europe, a month ago. There were many pieces held together in mat form by a single thread. As antiques, the lace would have entered duty free but it was contended that the thread with which the individual pieces were held together was new and that it subjected the shipment to duty.

Mrs. McCormick said the thread was as old as the lace and she received word later that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Dover had ordered the collection released from duty as "artistic antiques."

SCHOONER MAGIC, ONCE CUP WINNER, TO REST ON BEACH

The schooner Magic, which August 8, 1870, in lower New York bay, successfully defended the America's cup against the British yacht Cambria, probably will have final resting place on the beach or a sand-bar in the harbor at Key West, Fla. Old, weather-worn and dismasted, the vessel which once represented in all her glory the marine architecture and seamanship of the Yankee ship against those of the Britisher, has been condemned by her owner as useless after ending her active days afloat as a pilot boat on the Key West bar.

EDUCATORS WILL DISCUSS INTEREST IN U. S. ISSUES

The growing interest which officers of the National Education association declare is being manifested in national problems of education both by teachers and the public, will be the central theme of the annual meeting of the organization in Boston the first week in July, it has been announced.

With the program grouped around the general subject of "Education and the Democratic Awakening," it was stated that education would be discussed "in its relation to the new world outlook, with special reference to the far-reaching results of the arms conference." Other themes to be considered include training in citizenship, professional training of teachers and the equalization of educational opportunity in rural districts.

DYED A SWEATER AND SKIRT WITH "DIAMOND DYES"

Every "Diamond Dyes" package tells how to dye or tint any worn, faded garment or drapery a new rich color that will not streak, spot, fade, or run. Perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes even if you have never dyed before. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. For fifty-one years millions of women have been using "Diamond Dyes" to add years of wear to their old, shabby waists, skirts, dresses, coats, sweaters, stockings, draperies, hangings, everything!

GET RID OF YOUR FAT

Thousands of others have gotten rid of theirs WITHOUT DIETING OR EXERCISING often at the rate of over a pound a day and WITHOUT PAYMENT until reduction has taken place.

I am a licensed practising physician and personally select the treatment for each individual case, thus enabling me to choose remedies that will produce not only a loss of weight harmlessly, but which will also relieve you of all the troublesome symptoms of overstoutness such as shortness of breath, palpitation, indigestion, rheumatism, gout, asthma, kidney trouble and various other afflictions which often accompany overstoutness.

My treatment will relieve that depressed, tired, sleepy feeling, giving you renewed energy and vigor, a result of the loss of your superfluous fat.

You are not required to change in the slightest from your regular mode of living. There is no dieting or exercising. It is simple, easy and pleasant to take.

If you are overstout do not postpone but sit right down now and send for my FREE TRIAL TREATMENT and my plan whereby I am to be PAID ONLY AFTER REDUCTION HAS TAKEN PLACE if you so desire.

DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician State of New York
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Spectacle Wearers

Get a 9-inch Knife FREE

This Knife Will Positively Not Cost You a Cent,

I am going to give to every reader of this paper who wears spectacles a 9-inch Kitchen or Butcher Knife or a Bonehandle Paring Knife absolutely free for you to keep without a cent of pay and without any obligation whatsoever on your part. All you have to do is send in the below coupon properly filled out and you will get this Knife at once.

It Will Be Given to You Absolutely Free

There are no strings tied to this offer. I want every reader of this paper who wears spectacles to try out my Perfect-Vision Glasses for 10 days without a cent of cost to them as I am going to send them all charges prepaid so there won't be a penny to pay.

I am sure you will be so delighted with these spectacles after you have tried them for reading and sewing or for distance and shooting that you won't want to part with them, and will be glad to tell your friends about them. That is why I will immediately send you one of these knives absolutely free for you to keep without ever paying me one cent for it, no matter whether you keep the spectacles or not, because I believe you are entitled to something for your trouble in sending for them whether you keep them or not.

Cut Out the Coupon on This Line

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

I herewith enclose this coupon, which entitles me, by return mail, to a pair of your Gold-filled Perfect-Vision Spectacles, complete, in a fine leatherette Velteen-lined Pocketbook Spectacle Case, without any cost to me, so I can try them out for fully ten days. You will also include with these spectacles a Butcher Knife, Kitchen or Bone Handle Paring Knife, as a premium. If I like the glasses and keep them, I am to pay you $2.75 only —no more and no less. But if, for any reason whatever, I don't wish to keep them I will return the spectacles to you without paying you a cent for them. But I will keep the premium knife you send me for my trouble. With this understanding I mail you this coupon.

Don't fail to answer the following questions:

How old are you:....How many years have you used glasses (if any)?.....

Butcher Knife.....Kitchen Knife.....Paring Knife.....
(Mark with X which knife you want.)

Name. . . .

Post Office.....

Rural Route.....Box No.....State.....

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NEW TARIFF MEASURE PROVIDES 350 MILLIONS

INCREASE FARM RATES; LOWER AUTO FIGURES

Bill That Is Given to Senate Follows President Harding's Recommendations on Valuation.

The administration tariff bill, as rewritten by senate finance committee Republicans, on the basis of foreign valuation, with provisions for flexible rates, and proclaimed American valuation, as recommended by President Harding, has been presented to the senate. It was announced that it would be taken up April 21. A long fight is in prospect, with some estimates that it might continue for three months.

Taken as a whole the bill, according to estimates of committee experts, averages slightly higher than the Payne-Aldrich law, the last representative protective tariff act. As compared with the house measure, the specific rates generally are higher, but the ad valorem rates in the house bill were based on American valuation.

350 Millions Revenued.

Treasury experts have estimated roughly that the bill will raise from $300,000,000 to $350,000,000 of revenue annually, but they have not yet had time to complete accurate calculations. The house measure was estimated to raise $300,000,000, while the Underwood law yielded between $2000,000,000 and $300,000,000.

There is a division of opinion among the framers as to the probable effect the measure would have on the cost of living. In the official report accompanying the bill it is stated that the committee majority had "endeavored to recommend rates that will afford protection to American industries and permit them to pay wages sufficient to enable our workmen to maintain an American standard of living."

With regard to the agricultural schedule, one of the longest in the bill, the report said that the "committee adopted the policy of giving to agriculture the measure of protection that has been accorded to other industries, with due consideration to the needs of all sections and of all industries."

The rates in this schedule generally average higher than those in the house bill, and include a large number of items which were on the free list in the Underwood bill, but placed on the dutiable list in the emergency tariff act now in force.

Higher Wool Levy.

Because of the increase in the basic wool rate, the duties on manufactures proposed are higher than those in the Fordney bill. Under the Underwood law wool was free.

Cattle hides were taken from the free list for the first time in many years, and a duty of two cents on green and four cents on dried is proposed. These are about the rates asked for by the agricultural-tariff bloc. The majority report said that these duties were "necessary to equalize the difference in competitive conditions," and added that the imposition of a duty on hides made it necessary to provide compensatory duties on leather made from cattle hides and the various leather manufactures such as shoes and harness. The rates on shoes were fixed at from 6 to 12 cents a pair and five per cent ad valorem.

Under last minute changes made in the dye provisions, the President would continue the present embargo with a licensing system for one year beyond the period of one year from the date of the signing of the measure, as originally provided. Rates on dyes were fixed at seven cents a pound and 50 per cent ad valorem on unfinished components, and seven cents a pound and 60 per cent on finished dyes. The dye interests had asked for a five-year embargo, arguing that this was necessary to protect the wartime industry from German competition.

Cotton on Dutiable List.

For the first time it is proposed that long staple cotton be placed on the dutiable list with the rate at seven cents a pound, as compared to the 15 cents asked for by the agricultural-tariff bloc. Short staple cotton is retained on the free list. The rates on cotton manufactures are generally higher than those in the Underwood law, while some are above those in the Payne-Aldrich act, and others somewhat lower.

The duties proposed in the silk and silk goods schedule are said officially to be at about the level of those in the Payne-Aldrich law. They average slightly below the Fordney bill rates, and considerably higher than those in the Underwood act.

Rates on tobacco in the new bill are much higher than those in the Fordney measure and the Payne-Aldrich and Underwoood laws. The duty proposed on unstemmed wrapper and filler is $2.35 a pound, compared with $2.10 in the Fordney and $1.85 in the Payne-Aldrich and Underwood. On stemmed filler and wrapper the duty would be $3 a pound, while the Fordney rate was $2.75 and the Payne-Aldrich and Underwood $2.50. The duty of $4 a pound and 25 per cent ad valorem proposed on cigars and cigarets is the same as that in the Fordney, Payne-Aldrich and Underwood.

Metal Schedule.

In the case of metals, the committee agreed on rates averaging along with the Payne-Aldrich, but higher than in the Underwood bill. The Payne-Aldrich duty of 7-40 of a cent per pound on steel rails was agreed on. Under the Underwood law such rails are free. The 25 per cent rate on automobiles, bodies and parts and motorcycles compares with 45 per cent in the Payne-Aldrich law and 25 to 45 per cent rate in the Underwood act.

The glass provisions in the Fordney bill were rewritten, and the majority report said that "the necessity of maintaining and strengthening the newly developed glass industries, including the manufacture of optical and chemical glass, has been met by writing in duties that should encourage research and expansion of the domestic industry."

"The duties," the report added, "are not higher than actually required to prevent waste of the capital now invested in these new industries."

Aside from hides and shoes a large number of agricultural products, important articles taken from the free list included sewing machines and cash registers, mechanical wood pulp, cocoanut oil, soya bean oil and cottonseed oil, crude magnesite, lawn-mowers, scythes and sicles, tin in bars, blocks and pigs were restored to the free list from the Fordney bill, as were shingles, manganese ore and bananas.

Oil On Free List.

Petroleum, crude and fuel, or refined, also was left on the free list. The original Fordney bill proposed a duty, but the house struck out the provision. Other important items on the free list include agricultural implements; linotypes and all typesetting machines; typewriters, shoe machinery; antitoxins, vaccines, serums, bibles; binding twine, books printed and bound more than 20 years; bullion, gold or silver; chalk unmanufactured; coal, coke, cocoa and cocoa beans; coffee; coins of gold, silver or other metals; copper ore; grasses, and fibres; guano; gums and resins; gunpowder; ice; crude India rubber and gutta percha; iron ore; jet, asphalt; manganese oxide and ore; newspapers and periodicals; oil cake and oil cake meal; ores of gold, silver, nickel, parchment and vellum; mother of pearl shells in natural state; crude phosphates; platinum in ingots, bars or plates; quinine sulphate; rag pulp, sea herring and tuna fish; shrimps, lobsters and other shellfish; raw silk; silk cocoons and silk waste; sulphur; tar and pitch of wood; tea; turpentine and rosin; wax; barbed wire; logs; timber, round, unmanufactured, hewn sided or squared otherwise than by sawing; sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber not specifically provided for.

Egypt's First King Since Cleo's Time

For the first time in more than 2,000 years, or since the reign of Cleopatra, Egypt has a king. The new reign of King Faud (inset) was proclaimed by the booming of guns at Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Assuan and Khartum. The new ruler is shown here walking in the garden of his palace with his chamberlain and an army officer.

How He Cured His Rupture

Old Sea Captain Cured His Own Rupture After Doctors Said "Operation or Death."

His Remedy and Book Sent Free.

Captain Collings sailed the seas for many years; then he sustained a bad double rupture that soon forced him to not only remain ashore, but kept him bedridden for years. He tried doctor after doctor and truss after truss. No results! Finally, he was assured that he must either submit to a dangerous and abhorrent operation or die. He did **neither!** He cured himself instead.

Captain Collings made a study of himself, of his condition—and at last he was rewarded by the finding of the method that so quickly made him a well, strong, vigorous and happy man.

Anyone can use the same method; it's simple, easy, safe and inexpensive. Every ruptured person in the world should have the Captain Collings book, telling all about how he cured himself, and how anyone may follow the same treatment in their own home without any trouble. The book and medicine are FREE. They will be sent prepaid to any rupture sufferer who will fill out the below coupon. But send it right away—**now**—before you put down this paper.

FREE RUPTURE BOOK AND REMEDY COUPON.
Capt. W. A. Collings (Inc.)
Box 84-B, Watertown, N. Y.
Please send me your FREE Rupture Remedy and Book without any obligation on my part whatever.
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GOITRE

If you have an ugly goitre, send for a free copy of this beautifully Illustrated Booklet and learn how it can be removed at home without operation or danger. It contains much information and advice that is invaluable to sufferers from this disfiguring and dangerous disease. Send today. It may save you an operation later on or years of needless suffering.

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Ends Stomach Trouble Banishes Tape-Worm

No matter how long you have suffered—how much you have doctored—how many times you have been told your case is incurable I positively guarantee that my special Remedy "A" will end the worst case of stomach trouble (except cancer) and expel any tape-worm or I make no charge for the treatment. I take all the risk, you none. You must get satisfactory results or you are out nothing. Don't suffer another minute—send me your name and address today and get FREE PROOF by return mail. Be sure to give age. Walter A. Reisner, Box J2-64, Milwaukee, Wis.

ARBUCKLE JURY FREES COMEDIAN

Exonerates Film Actor of Manslaughter in His Third Trial on Charges.

Roscoe C. (Fatty) Arbuckle, film comedian, was acquitted after undergoing three trials on a charge of manslaughter for the death of Miss Virginia Rappe, screen actress, who was taken to a hospital seriously ill after a party in Arbuckle's hotel rooms in San Francisco. Half an hour after the case was submitted to the jury the verdict of not guilty had been returned.

Members of the jury said the actual agreement was reached by acclamation within a few minutes after they retired to deliberate. Arbuckle said his plans were uncertain.

"I am going to take a good rest and get rid of some of this surplus flesh," explained the actor whose picture fame was associated with his weighty physique. "If the public doesn't want me," he added, "I'll take my medicine. But after the vindication I have just received I am sure the American people will be fair. I believe I am due for a comeback."

Members of the jury in a statement to the press said Arbuckle "deserved more than acquittal." Mrs. Irene Wilde, a juror, declared the jury had felt "there was absolutely no case against Arbuckle." Another member said, "The comedian impressed us as a man who was telling the truth."

District Attorney Matthew F. Brady said:

"I did what I believed to be my duty, from the very start of this case, and gave it the very best that I had. If a similar case were to come before me I would do the same thing all over again. As to the verdict, I will say that I am an American citizen and will take my hat off to the verdict of an American jury."

The two previous Arbuckle trials resulted in disagreements.

AGENCY PACTS HELD INVALID

High Court Says Exclusive Sales Contracts Break Anti-Trust Law.

Contracts of sale made by manufacturers requiring retail dealers exclusively to handle their products which may have the effect to lessen substantially competition have been held invalid by the supreme court.

The opinion was delivered by Justice Day in a case brought by the Standard Fashion Co., a New York corporation, against the Magrane-Houston Co. of Boston and sought to compel that retail company to observe a contract which the supreme court declared was one of sale and not of agency or joint venture.

Adopting the findings of the court of appeals of the results obtained through the contract, the supreme court reached the conclusion "that the contract brings it fairly within the section of the Clayton act under consideration."

Under its contract the Standard Fashion Co. agreed to sell its standard patterns at a discount of 50 per cent from retail prices and to allow certain return privileges. In July, 1917, the Magrane Houston Co. decided to discontinue the sale of the Standard patterns and place on sale patterns of a rival company. It was to enforce its contract that the Fashion Co. brought suit.

All of the larger felines jump for their opponent's throat in attack.

Edison's Woman Engineer

Miss Marie Reith of New York holds the distinction of being the only woman mechanical engineer employed in the plant of the Edison company. She graduated from Cornell in 1921. Her duties are proof of buying power from the Edison company.

COX ANALYZES G. O. P. 'ERRORS'

Persevering Democrat Says Sins of Omission Will Beat Administration.

James M. Cox, former Democratic candidate for president, speaking before the Woodrow Wilson club at its first annual dinner in Louisville, Ky., outlined the issues which, in his judgment, will be presented in the congressional elections this year. "It simply will be necessary," he said, "to articulate the grievance against the present administration which has fastened itself upon every community in America."

He touched upon the tariff, the federal reserve system and the league of nations. The Wilson administration, he said, demonstrated that a high tariff was not necessary to prosperity. Without the federal reserve system, he asserted, the war could not have been won, and the claim of a "plurality against the league of nations," he declared, "is mere buncombe."

"A great deal has been said about a mandate having been rendered against the league of nations," Cox said. "Let us analyze this claim with a fairness that will appeal to every unprejudiced person. Let us subtract from the 7,000,000 plurality those three nationalities who voted the Republican ticket through purely racial grievances. Then we take away the business interests that were promised relief in taxation; then let us take into our calculations the hundreds of thousands of conscientious, patriotic Republicans who were deceived by Messrs. Hughes, Hoover, Root, Lowell and Taft.

"After these subtractions are made, there is no plurality whatsoever against the league. The truth is that the claim is mere buncombe. Bringing this same thought to a local illustration, your local Republicans claim that your recent 7,000 plurality carried with it a mandate. You are perfectly aware of the fact that into this question figures a massed racial group possessing 27,000 votes."

G. O. P. PLANS TO TURN DEMOCRAT SHRAPNEL INTO HARMLESS DUD

A highly entertaining assortment of political crimes and misdemeanors will be charged against President Warren G. Harding and his administration in the indictment which Democratic prosecutors are preparing to lay before the jury of Ohio voters in the approaching state and congressional campaign.

In their zeal to sweep the President's home state next November, the revengeful defenders of Democracy plan to present a bill of particulars in which a couple dozen or more reasons will be advanced as ample justification for repudiation of the Buckeye chief executive in his own bailiwick.

For weeks the high-salaried press-agent of the Democratic National committee has been busy going through the newspaper files of the last year or so, clipping with his educated scissors every printed paragraph which might be tortured and twisted into anti-Harding propaganda.

Material Is Sought.

He has been capably assisted by a number of vigilant volunteers from Ohio, trained in the Cox-Durbin-O'Dwyer school of politics, whose eagle eyes are always on the watch for Democratic ammunition for use back home.

Some of the counts in the indictment, card-indexed with a view to their use in the Ohio boiler-plate barrage and stump-speaking offensive are the following:

1. Harding paid a political debt with a cabinet job when he appointed Harry M. Daugherty of Columbus attorney general.

2. Harding made a joke of the military service when he made his personal physician, Dr. Charles E. Sawyer of Marion a brigadier general in the U. S. army.

3. Harding nullified the merit system when he suspended the civil service regulations with an executive order appointing French Crow, a personal friend, postmaster at Marion, his home town.

Applied Spoils System.

4. Harding sanctioned nepotism when he permitted the appointment of Dr. Heber Votaw of Urbana as superintendent of federal prisons.

5. Harding applied the spoils system to the postal service when he ousted deserving Democratic postmasters in Dayton, Piqua, Kenton, Troy and other Ohio cities before expiration of their terms and substituted faithful Republicans.

6. Harding made Walter F. Brown of Toledo, who helped to nominate him at Chicago, head of his government reorganization committee in order to provide more lucrative jobs for famishing Republicans by decapitating diligent Democrats.

The Democratic publicity experts say this is only a partial list of the "frightful offenses" for which the President and his administration will be called to account before the Ohio electorate next Fall.

"Sh—!" they whisper dramatically, "we're holding back the best. Just wait till we spring them in October. We'll elect the Democratic nominee for governor, the whole state ticket, send Pomerene back to the senate for another term, and bring to Washington at least 16 Democratic congressmen."

Republicans in Washington, including the President and the Buckeye representatives in congress, appear either to be unconcerned over the impending tragedy or else greatly amused.

The Democratic indictment will turn out to be a harmless "dud," they say, and the deep, dark stuff they profess to be withholding is wholly imaginary.

Proven His Worth.

"Certainly Harding appointed his primary campaign manager attorney general, but he's a good lawyer and has proved himself an honest, industrious official," they assert.

"And if Harding's appointment of Dr. Sawyer to a military rank is a joke, how about President Wilson's making Dr. Grayson an admiral? Besides, Dr. Sawyer, by his work for wounded war veterans has proved himself one of the most valuable men in Washington.

"As for the Marion postmastership, the President is entitled to name a postmaster for his home town and French Crow is a higher type of public servant than could have been selected by any civil service examination.

"Dr. Votaw happens to be the President's brother-in-law all right, but he also happens to be a practical penologist who has proved himself peculiarly fitted for his position."

"Needed the Boot."

The Piqua, Kenton, Troy and other postmasterships went to Republicans but only after the Democratic encumbents had been found to be highly deserving of the boot by reason of pernicious activity, political and otherwise.

"Walter Brown is doing as efficient a job at putting the government on a business basis as he did in putting Harding over at Chicago."

The Democratic spellbinders may do their "durndest" to paint the Harding administration black to the voters of Ohio, but every charge they make will be instantly challenged and answered. Preparedness is the policy of the G. O. P. chieftains and every Democratic shot will bring a volley of Republican shrapnel.

Verily, it's going to be a campaign that Ohioans will record in scrapbooks and tell their grandchildren about with all the embellishments.

LEGION JUMPS ON SEMENOFF

Veterans Join Army Chiefs in Flaying "Siberian Wolf" as Killer.

The net of circumstantial evidence, branding General Gregorie Semenoff, the "Wolf of Siberia," with responsibility for the slaughter of 100,000 Russians, was tightened when the American legion joined army commanders in condemning him as a brutal murderer."

Appearing before the senate committee on education and labor, John Thomas Taylor, legislative agent of the legion, bitterly assailed Semenoff and demanded his deportation. The committee, it was stated by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, will recommend deportation if the charges of barbarity and inhuman bloodshed are upheld against Semenoff.

It was stated that Semenoff probably will appear in person before the committee to answer his accusers. Now arrested in New York Semenoff is technically prevented from leaving that state owing to bail bond regulations. If the court agrees, it was said, he will appear before the senate committee.

The legion's attack on the "Wolf of Siberia" was al climax to protests filed before the department of state and the department of labor against his admission to this country. The protests were based on the charge that Semenoff had condoned the slaying of two American soldiers at Posaalaskaya in Siberia. Captain E. L. Earle of St. Paul, attached to the British mission in Russia, also was to testify against Semenoff. Earle spent many months traveling through the maritime province where Semenoff's troops held sway. He reported terrible scenes of slaughter and cruelty practiced upon civilian populations.

Unhappiness Hurts Trade

An eminent psychologist analyzes the past business depression as due to an "era of unhappiness" from which every country suffers periodically.

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$1.00 PACKAGE OF GENUINE YEAST VITAMINE TABLETS from your druggist today.

If you are thin and emaciated and wish something to help you put on flesh and increase your weight, Yeast Vitamine Tablets should be used in connection with organic Nuxated Iron. Without organic iron, both food and Vitamines are absolutely useless, as your body cannot change inert, lifeless food into living cells and tissue unless you have plenty of organic iron in your blood. Organic iron takes up oxygen from your lungs. This oxygenated organic iron unites with your digested food as it is absorbed into your blood just as fire unites with coal or wood, and by so doing it creates tremendous power and energy. Without organic iron in your blood your food merely passes thru your body without doing you any good.

Arrangements have been made with the druggists of this city to give every reader of this paper a large $1.00 package of Genuine Yeast Vitamine Tablets absolutely free with every purchase of a bottle of Nuxated Iron.

NUXATED IRON
For Red Blood, Strength and Endurance

Mrs. Thompson Tells How She Did Away With Her Hot Summer Kitchen

Every housewife dreads having her hot range going in roasting Summer weather. At least she THINKS she must do that! But I discovered a way that gives plenty of heat when you want to cook a meal or bake and leaves the kitchen cool when you don't need heat. This wonderful device does away with all the messy perspiration and drudgery that comes with coal and wood. Just turn a little valve and—presto!—there you have plenty of heat. Turn the valve again and the heat is off. There is no red hot stove to drag you down when the weather is hot enough already.

This device saves me money too. It burns 95% air and 5% Kerosene. It is absolutely safe and I installed it in my cook stove in one minute without a single change. Its inventor Mr. B. M. Oliver, 2078-D Pine St., St. Louis, will send anyone an Attractive Booklet FREE that tells all about it. He is now making a special Low Price Offer including a Thirty-Day Free Trial. Why don't you write him as I did. He is also looking for good live distributors and will tell you how to earn $500 a month if you are interested and request his sales plan.

—Advertisement

JAP CONTROL LOOMS IN HAWAII'S VO

American citizens of Japanese ancestry will within 17 years be in position to outvote all other nationalities in Hawaii, Shinzo Sakamaki, a Japanese resident of Hilo, says.

There now are almost as many Japanese children in Hawaii who by virtue of their birth in American soil are full-fledged American citizens and eligible to vote, Sakamaki declares. The number he estimated to be increasing at the rate of about 5,000 a year, which would put votes of Japanese parentage in the majority within years.

SUFFERERS from chronic indigestion will find quick relief from a few doses of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It gives you artificially the pepsin nature may have deprived you of and the lack of which causes dyspepsia. You will find it much more effective than chewing tablets and flavored candies.

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SYRUP PEPSIN
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Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin contains ingredients effective in dyspepsia and constipation. It is a combination of Egyptian Senna and other simple laxative herbs with pepsin. The formula is on the package. It has been successfully used for 30 years. Try it! One bottle will prove its worth.

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How Many Pounds Would You Like to Gain In a Week

So easy now to have the lovely rounded neck and shoulders that everyone admires.

Scientific Discovery of VITAMINES Quickly Builds Up Thin, Scrawny Figures—No Drugs or Dieting. Quick Relief For Tired, Worn Out People. Sample Sent Free.

THIN? You needn't be. Now it is possible for anyone to have smooth shoulders, rounded neck and a plump figure. Alexander Vitamines, extracted from a wide range of foods, are positively responsible for converting food into firm flesh and producing new vigor and energy. Lack of Vitamines in the diet causes nervousness, loss of weight, and often headaches and many deficiency diseases such as skin eruptions and emaciation.

Alexander Vitamines

Quick Relief—No Drugs or Dieting. Vitamines are the only thing to the diet, they are amazing in their results. Within a few days an emaciated, scrawny figure begins to round out; bony angles and ugly hollows disappear. Your skin quickly becomes what it should be according to your height. The flabby, useless tissues which are now a burden become firm flesh and muscle—new blood is produced—tasks which before are quickly done become easy, you eat is converted into energy.

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Along with the healthful gain in weight comes a new, clear complexion. Those pimples and blemishes—those dark circles are indicative of new vitality and consequent personal magnetism—that make for social success.

Important: Alexander Vitamines are not to be confused with "vitenes" now on the market containing Alexander Vitamines are pure vitamines, nothing else, and are recommended by physicians. Guaranteed with all federal and state laws.

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Gains 8 Pounds Quickly
"Alexander Vitamines have increased my weight 8 pounds and done wonders for my health. They are the first thing I ever tried that helped me. I advise every nervous, run-down person to take them."

Generous Sample FR

Send No Money I want every reader of this paper to have an opportunity to test Alexander Vitamines in a million new homes. Therefore I will send a free sample to anyone who writes for it. I want to make it plain that this is not a catch penny scheme, nor does it put you under any obligation whatever. Merely send me your name and address TODAY—a postcard will do—if you wish. I will send you the sample you request absolutely FREE.

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SMILING SPIRIT FACES GREET SOUL AS IT LEAVES BODY, SAYS DOYLE

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle recently described the sensations of the deathbed as he said they had been communicated to him from beyond the Styx.

Listening to him was a vast audience that filled Carnegie hall, in New York, an audience, many of whose members soon will board Charon's craft for the voyage which all must take. Palsied heads shook with emotion as the earnest words fell from the lips of a man who has turned from medicine and letters to a search for the spiritual.

Death is not painful, but a pleasant process, said Sir Arthur. As death approaches, the soul—the etheric body—floats out from its earthly shell, and hovers above the human clay, tethered only by the silver cord of which Ecclesiastes speaks. The only sensation is one of delicious langor.

The first sight that greets the eye is one of smiling, loving faces bending over the deathbed, continued Sir Arthur.

"Proof?" He asked. "I have stood by the side of the dying, seen hands turning cold in death stretch out, heard words of endearment fall from lips that soon would move no more. Delirium say materialists. No, it is not delirium.

"The disengaging of the etheric body can be, has been photographed. I am fortunate enough to have such a plate."

Then he told of eight daughters—all clairvoyant—who had sat beside their dying mother. "It was lovely to see the etheric body disengage itself," he said. "There was a multiplicity of beautiful lights."

Cites Other Accounts.

Other accounts, agreeing in detail, had been given of the passing of a soul, he added.

"Is that not good evidence?" he asked.

Throughout the lecture—the first which Sir Arthur has given since he came to America to raise funds for propagation of a gospel which, he said, was the beginning of a new religion for the human race—though not designed to displace the old—his hearers followed with rapt attention the presentation of his evidence of the spirit world.

Table readings, he said, could be proved by sueh evidence as would carry a point in a court of law. Puerile signals, he said they were, corresponding to the knock on a door here below, designed merely to herald the approach of a friend and capture the attention of a skeptical world.

Spirits not only can converse with those on earth, Sir Arthur continued, but they can present themselves in material form. He, himself, he declared, had gazed on the faces of his mother, son and brother, and had talked with them.

The materialization, he said, was made possible through "ectoplasm, a combination of matter and ether beaten together—which emanated from the bodies of mediums. This substance, he continued, could be felt, analyzed and photographed. He, himself, had seen and felt it, he said, and he had numerous photographs to prove its existence.

He said an etheric body, the exact duplicate of the living, could be temporarily disassociated without death. This could be done, he said, sometimes through the use of narcotics, though he added smilingly that he did not advise this method.

Describes Own Experience.

He then described an experience of his own, when, sitting in a dentist's chair under the influence of gas, he had seen his wife and children riding in a London cab several blocks away. He later learned they actually were riding in a cab at the time.

He then proceeded to recite what he said constituted proof of existance of spirits, piling up instance on instance, some of which, he said, he had witnessed himself, and all of which, he said, were thoroughly authenticated. The first instance he related was a seance held in the nursery of his country home.

He, his wife, his secretary and a medium, he said, sat in darkness for some time without spirits appearing. Then they began singing a hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers."

Immediately, he said, a glorious baritone voice broke out over their heads. He stopped singing and listened, checking up on the voices of all present, until the voice of the stranger had sung through the whole hymn.

"If it was not an angel's voice, then what was it?" he demanded.

Through the medium of a Welsh coal miner he had met his own boy, he said. With a quavering voice he told of the boys' calling him eagerly, tensely:

"Father, father!" Then he said the voice had continued.

"Father, pardon!"

Felt Ghostly Lips.

The pardon, he said, was asked because the boy had not been able to subscribe to his spiritualistic doctrine. When, he felt the pressure of a hand on his head, and the brush of ghostly lips. Describing a spiritualistic reunion with his brother, a brigadier-general in the British army who died after the armistice, Sir Arthur said that, through another Welsh medium, his brother had given him the name of a Danish healer in Copenhagen whom he wished summoned to treat his sick wife. The healer's name, the lecturer said, was unknown both to him and the medium, but the Dane later was found to be residing in Copenhagen. Through a Toledo medium, Sir Arthur said he had been brought into contact with a deceased spiritualist with whom he engaged in an argument over the place where they last had met on earth.

What Sir Arthur said he considered was the most remarkable demonstration of the power of spirits to communicate with humans had been authentically established in Melbourne, Australia. There, he said, parents whose two sons had disappeared after they had put out to sea in a sail boat with one sailor, had traced their children through a medium.

One son had told the father that they all had been caught in a squall and drowned. Then he asked that his mother be taken out of the room. When she left he told his father that his brother had been eaten by a strange fish, which did not resemble any shark he ever had seen.

Strange Shark Found.

A few days later, Sir Arthur said, a strange species of shark had been captured in the harbor. Inside it was found some human bones and the boys' watch, chain and part of his vest.

Answering the question of skeptics as to how spiritualism had remained so long a secret, Sir Arthur declared that a member of the faculty of Harvard university had just established the fact that alchemists of the middle age had known all about octoplasm, but is wasn't safe at that time to parade more knowledge than was possessed by one's neighbor.

Declaring no conflict existed between spiritualism and the Bible, Sir Arthur asserted that "the new testament from cover to cover, is pure spiritualism." He quoted several passages of scripture which he declared could be understood only in the light of spiritualism, and suggested that the spiritualistic theory of life after death was the message that Christ sought to impart 2,000 years ago.

JUNGLE EXPLORERS TELL OF FIGHT WITH INSECTS, BUGS, WORMS AND HUNGER

Bringing two and a half tons of specimens, including bugs, roots, plants, fish, birds and monkeys; tales of disease and of constant battle against the deadly creatures of the tropics, three members of the Mulford exploration party arrived in New York after 10 months in the jungles of South America.

The men were Orland E. White, botanist of the Brooklyn Botanical garden; Nathan E. Pearson, ichthyologist of the University of Indiana, and Dr. William M. Mann, entomologist of the department of agriculture.

The expedition went to South America under the leadership of Dr. H. H. Rusby of the Columbia university college of pharmacy, to explore the Amazon valley. Dr. Rusby was forced to return several weeks ago, suffering from malarial fever and an ulcerated tooth.

The explorers said that they were sometimes forced to eat monkeys when food became scarce, and explained that young monkeys were considered a rather delicate food morsel, although the old ones were very tough.

The expedition went from La Paz, Bolivia, up the River Bopi, and worked down the La Paz, Bopi Pani and Madeira rivers. They had many exciting experiences but said their greatest trouble was with disease. Hookworm attacked all the party, but the thing most feared was the "screw worm," which, White said, "was extremely dangerous." He said that while the party was going through underbrush some member would be scratched by briars and that this scratch would fester. A fly would get to the wound, where it would lay an egg, after which the wound healed over the tiny egg. In a few hours inflammation would develop and the infected flesh would have to be cut out to remove the irritating "screw worm" hatched from the fly's egg.

McCarthy, the expedition's historian, was bitten by a tarantula while he was in a hut on the Bani river. Dr. Rusby sucked the blood from McCarthy's shoulder and applied drugs, which saved the man's life. Dr. Rusby had to leave the party shortly after this incident.

On another occasion the party met an American named Albert Howard, who owned a ranch in Bolivia. Howard picked up a stick of dynamite used by the scientists for dynamiting rivers. He was curious about the explosive and set a match to it. His right arm was blown off. A tourniquet was made and with the help of natives Howard was hauled more than 700 miles over mountainous trails to an army surgeon. Howard's life was saved.

Three of the original party of seven remained behind. These are two photographers named McCreagh and Brown, and A. McCarthy, secretary and historian of the expedition.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA